FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRESIDENT VIOLA DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY

PY230207 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 May 81 p 8

[Text of exclusive undated FOLHA DE SAO PAULO interview with Argentine President Roberto Eduardo Viola in Buenos Aires; by Clovis Rossi]

[Excerpts] FOLHA: Is the fact that your first meeting with a chief of state will be with the president of Brazil a mere coincidence or does it have a political connotation?

Viola: The actions of my government do not happen by mere chance. The meeting I will hold with President Figueiredo will undoubtedly have political significance.

Convinced that no country can nor should isolate itself and that the great regional and world problems will find a solution only through frank and open dialogue among nations, Argentina is greatly interested in maintaining relations with all countries in the world, and especially with those in Latin America, among which Brazil undoubtedly holds an outstanding position.

The meeting in Paso de los Libres must be interpreted as a clear expression of my government's desire to expand and strengthen the Argentine-Brazilian understanding so satisfactorily reached during the administration of my predecesor, Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla.

Our desire is that the spirit of dialogue, understanding, and cooperation which has prevailed in the relations between the two countries since the end of 1979, will be strengthened.

FOLHA: Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion stated recently that the political opening in Brazil could serve as an inspiration for its neighbors. Do you have the same opinion? And if your answer is positive, will measures such as the amnesty and release of so-called political prisoners which had been part of the Brazilian "opening" policy be adopted in Argentina?

Viola: The Brazilian political opening policy is included in the predictable framework of government objectives which we profoundly respect.

The statement made by my foreign minister which you mentioned is quite interesting because the experiments made by other countries can be useful when adapted to a given circumstance.

The search for a stable democratic system is a must for not a few South American nations which are trying hard to overcome the pendular swings between civilian and military stages. In my country, for example, we will study this year, with the participation of all sectors of the national life, the future organization of political parties and the general form in which the successive political stages of the process will be organized.

Regarding the concrete questions on the manner in which the opening will be implemented in the country, you must know very well that Argentina is extremely respectful of the principle of nonintervention in domestic affairs of other countries, and therefore, it is not appropriate for me to express my point of view on this or other particular matters. In this regard, each country must adapt to its own circumstances.

FOLHA: Argentina and Brazil apparently maintain the same position regarding the Salvadoran conflict: nonintervention. But Gen Alfredo Saint Jean, secretary general of the Argentine Army, recently defended the idea of sending military advisers to that country, and "practical participation" of Argentina in the Salvadoran war as well. Doesn't this possibility contradict the principle of nonintervention?

Viola: Nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries is a fundamental principle of our foreign policy and we are absolutely convinced that the strict observation of this principle is an essential requirement in the normal relations among nations.

For this reason, you must categorically reject, even in the field of possibilities, the existence of positions which are opposed to this principle.

In the particular case of General Saint Jean's remarks, to which you are referring, he only mentioned the possibility of supporting the Salvadoran Government, which could be put into effect only at the exclusive request of the Salvadoran Government, an event which, so far, has not taken place.

FOLHA: Now that Argentine-U.S. relations have become normal again, is it possible that rapprochement with Brazil will not be as relevant as the consolidation of the new relations with Washington?

Viola: By no means would I believe that the development of our relations with the United States may affect the development of relations with your country or with our neighboring countries. And regarding the great significance of that policy of rapprochement between our nations, I do not believe either that it may be comparable to the importance of the scope of our bilateral policy with the United States.

Argentine-Brazilian relations have their own nontransferable relevance, their historical and economic identity, their regional importance and international significance.

FOLHA: Although the Argentine Government condemns Marxism, Argentina is one of the few countries on the American continents which maintains normal relations with Cuba, where there is definitely a Marxist government and which is a country often accused by other Latin American governments of promoting extremist activities. Don't you find having this anti-Marxist policy simultaneously with good relations with Cuba contradictory?

Viola: Our anti-Marxist policy simply results from the fact that we do not feel that that doctrine can bring any benefit to our nation, and to the undeniable fact that international terrorism had set in our country in the name of Marxism the bloodiest aggression ever known to the Argentines throughout contemporary history.

Our country has taken a definite position regarding the unstable situation in Central America. We maintain normal diplomatic relations with Cuba because we feel that they are useful to carry out appropriate negotiations and express concerns which are very difficult to reflect through other means.

FOLHA: During the first days of your government, a number of U.S. military officers visited your country. Predictably, several journalistic sources raised the possibility that the Reagan administration wants to promote the old idea of a South Atlantic pact, for which Argentina and Brazil would be indispensable members. What is your opinion on this?

Viola: The Argentine Government has no desire to implement any pact in the South Atlantic. Argentina is conscientiously watching out for its interests in that very important region. But this by no means involves the idea of forming a bloc, axis or power pole among the nations interested in the zone. Argentina feels that it is more convenient for these nations to maintain a smooth and permanent dialogue which will allow them to make their points of view more compatible and to better defend their respective interests in the zone.

FOLHA: There exists a certain consensus that the current power structure--that is, with the Argentine military junta above the Presidency--is ineffective and a permanent source of conflicts. What is your opinion on this?

Viola: The power structure established in 1976 certainly responded to a particular situation experienced in the country at a given moment, when the armed forces assumed power. You must remember that the beginning of the national reorganization process was an unprecedented event in the Argentine political life, including the full participation of the three branches, the army, navy and air force, which jointly and through their command structure, assumed the government. It was obvious then that there was a need for a type of government in which all three branches--active participants in the preparation, inauguration and confirmation of the process--should also participate in exercising government. The functions of the junta and of the president have been clearly established so that no doubt or misinterpretations could or should exist. The junta has the additional functions of designating the president, removing the president, establishing the objectives or of changing them according to the circumstances, and in the fourth place, to watch over the development of the process. I believe there should be no room for varying interpretations on the significance of the first three functions (designating and removing the president, and establishing the objectives). I admit, however, that the fourth concept, which involves watching over the development of the process, could be interpreted in a lesser or greater degree. Regarding the president, he has absolute powers as provided for by the national constitution, being essentially limited as far as military powers are concerned.

NAVY COMMANDER SUPPORTS POLITICAL PLURALISM

PY212000 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2030 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 May (NA)--During a speech made at the main ceremony to celebrate Argentine Navy Day, Adm Armando Lambruschini, commander in chief of the navy, voiced his support for a "fertile political pluralism," although he warned that "acts which may interfere with our intentions of achieving a stable democratic system" will not be tolerated.

During a ceremony held at noon today at the Navy Training School, the member of the military junta stated that "above all, the navy is prepared to contribute to the unity of the compatriots but this does not mean that we aspire to a massive society in which all the citizens are unable to rightfully voice their legitimate opinions."

In voicing the navy's opinion on current national issues, Lambruschini asserted that "we acknowledge and favor a fertile political pluralism which is the symbol of the spiritual wealth of a society and an incentive for it to continue improving."

However, he warned that "we cannot tolerate and will not tolerate those statements or acts which may interfere with our intentions of, opportunely, achieving a stable democratic system, nor anything which may harm our essential way of life, which will contradict the cherished traditions which forged nationality, nor anything which may question the sacred condition of the human being such as being substantially free."

The navy commander continued, saying, "We will not negotiate the sacred freedom of spirit of the citizens for the sake of the nation. Equally, we will not allow the well-being of the republic to be crushed by mean and selfish interests even if they are disguised as representatives of overall well-being."

He reiterated his conviction that "we will not be able to achieve a happy future if ambitions are not disciplined" and then pointed out the danger which the "puerile attempts to repeat the frustrating experiences of the past" represent.

He emphasized that "the country legitimately seeks a participation in freedom; on our part, as I have repeatedly stated, we see with pleasure all the steps to achieve political renewal which, at the service of the republic's goals, are taken by the different trends of opinion."

Lambruschini then stated that "today we cannot allow ourselves to stop our watches struggling against phantoms of another time, or remain paralyzed before taboos which only reflect the simplification of a stage already overcome."

He added that "we are firmly convinced that no policy can be feasible or effective if it is divorced from a society whose ethics, whose habits of collective behavior are not united to the great objectives which its formal political institutions seek to achieve."

During the ceremony, to commemorate the Montevideo battle fought by Adm Guillermo Brown in 1814, Lambruschini also referred to terrorism by energetically repudiating the attack against Pope John Paul II last Wednesday in the Vatican.

The commander then advocated "peace based on justice and a cooperation which will result in equitable benefits" and voiced the navy's interest in a "genuine opening to all international issues which will stimulate our spiritual and material growth."

He sustained that Argentina is "willing to gather and assimilate the innumerable contributions of culture, the most advanced technology, a greater flow of capital which, with a reasonable profit, will help us solve important material problems, important issues which have been ignored, and this must end."

In referring to the economic issue, the navy commander stated that the position of the navy is "clear, strong and firm" since we "desire an economy based on initiative, private property and a system which, without neglecting the aspects of social spirit, will increasingly generate more goods and services for the welfare of a mankind."

He also pointed out the "need to optimize the productive mechanism controlled by the state and to transfer, as soon as possible and without unnecessary hesitations, all the aspects of this mechanism which can be handled by the private sector."

In this regard, Admiral Lambruschini sustained that the principle of the state's supportive role "should cease being a theoretic aspiration or a faint reality" to become "one of the motors of our expansion yielding highly important practical results; we really believe that this principle is the true motivation of the great change the country demands."

He said that the state should give up its "business-paternalist attitude" although he pointed out that those areas "in which national security comes into play or those enterprises which the private sector cannot handle will remain in their current status." Lambruschini pointed out that "the state should optimize public investments to the maximum and should encourage the expansion of private investments free of inauspicious speculation and aimed at its essentially creative mission."

He recalled having requested "a productive economy which would prevent a speculative economy" and sustained that this request "is still valid because we are convinced that it is the key solution to the problem all us Argentines must face"--he emphasized all us Argentines-- "because I do not mind insisting that well-being cannot be generated by the state alone."

At the end, Lambruschini resumed the political subject and pointed out that to achieve a representative, stable and efficient democracy "we must forget that suffocating lack of confidence we have been dragging for decades."

"We desire that the main objectives of the process, which we believe have the natural support of the various sectors of our society, become a subject of discussions that will not only stimulate an authentic and creative democratic activity but will nourish the political parties which, by no longer being mere receptacles of votes, either in power or from the opposition, will make compatible those interests that are involved in any republican regime."

CHILEAN ENVOY DISAVOWS NAVY OFFICER'S STATEMENT

PY221758 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0132 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 May (NA)--Sergio Jarpa Reyes, the Chilean ambassador to Argentina, has disavowed a recent statement issued by a high-ranking Chilean Navy official who said that Argentina should be excluded from the South Atlantic defense system. The Chilean ambassador said that this statement "does not reflect the opinion of either the Chilean Navy or the government."

When asked about a recent statement issued by the acting Chilean Navy chief of staff, Adm Francisco Ghisolfo, the Chilean diplomat said during a telephone conversation with NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that "statements that are not issued by the pertinent officials should not be given any importance."

Jarpa Reyes noted that the Chilean constitution established that "international relations and foreign policy is in the hands of the president who acts in conjunction with the foreign minister."

He added: "Any idea that pretends to exclude Argentina from the defense system of the South Atlantic is not in keeping with the opinion of either the Chilean Navy or the government."

Ghisolfo Araya noted in Santiago on Tuesday that "the quadrilateral area formed by Chile in Punta Arenas, the Beagle, and the Antarctic; Great Britain with the Falkland Islands; South Africa; and Brazil, makes up the base for the defense system of the South Atlantic."

Jarpa Reyes said that he had no knowledge of the statement issued by the Chilean Navy chief but he referred to a recent statement issued by the Chilean Navy commander, Adm Jose Toribio Merino.

The Chilean ambassador said: "Not so very long ago, when a journalist from a Chilean magazine asked Admiral Toribio Merino his opinion about a possible South Atlantic treaty with the participation of Argentina, Brazil, South Africa and the United States, he answered that a South Atlantic treaty is the concern of South Atlantic nations."

Regarding a possible South Atlantic treaty, Jarpa Reyes said: "Anything that is done in any part of the world to stop the Soviet advance is a good thing."

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH ISRAEL--Yesterday, Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion and Israeli Ambassador to Argentina Dov Schmorak signed an agreement between Argentina and Israel to avoid double taxing maritime and international air transport. This agreement will be implemented as soon as the two governments have fulfilled the necessary legal requisites. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 20 May 81 PY]

1980 GRAIN EXPORT FIGURES--(NA)--The Soviet Union was the main buyer of Argentine grains in 1980, buying up 60 percent of the country's grain exports, according to figures released by the Trade and Maritime Interests Secretariat yesterday. The USSR was followed by Brazil and The Netherlands, which in turn is reported to channel its Argentine grain to the Soviets. Grain exports last year totalled 12,602,400 tons, of which 7,577,800 were sold to the USSR, 1,164,200 to Brazil and 765,500 to The Netherlands. [Text] [Buenos Aires HERALD in Spanish 21 May 81 p 11 PY]

AUSTRIAN TANK RUMOR--A Government House spokesman yesterday denied any knowledge of reports in recent days concerning the purchse of between 50 and 150 Austrian tanks by the Argentine Army. The reports asserted that the army was buying the $1.2 million medium-standard tanks from the Austrian firm Styr-Daimler-Puch. A contract for the purchase of the tanks was to be signed in the next few days, the reports alleged. [Text] [Buenos Aires HERALD in Spanish 21 May 81 p 11 PY]

LT COL EMILIO LANZA LEADS NEW MILITARY UPRISING

Garrisons on State of Alert

PY251232 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1230 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 25 May (LATIN-REUTER)--Military sources told this agency that military garrisons headquartered in Santa Cruz and Cochabamba today declared themselves on a state of alert and demanded the relief of the junta commanders, one of whose members is the president of the republic, Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

These sources, who asked not to be identified, indicated that garrisons from the 8th and 7th Army Divisions headquartered in Santa Cruz and Cochabamba are involved.

This is a strictly military movement, although the action also has political repercussions, they added.

Rumors circulating in this capital indicated that troop movements have taken place in the cities of Santa Cruz, more than 900 km to the southeast, and in Cochabamba, more than 400 km away.

Asked about these rumors, the military sources indicated that the respective garrisons are on a state of alert, demanding the immediate relief of the junta of military commanders.

Lanza Commands Uprising

PY251320 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1313 GMT 25 May 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 25 May (LATIN-REUTER)--Military sources have told this agency that Lt Col Emilio Lanza, who 15 days ago headed an aborted military uprising against President Luis Garcia Meza, is commanding the military movement which began in Cochabamba today.

The sources stated that troops from the CITE [Special Forces Training Center] regiment, previously commanded by Lanza, have taken complete control over the city of Cochabamba, more than 439 km southeast of this capital.

They added that troops from other units also were out on the streets supporting the movement, which demands that the junta of commanders and President Luis García Meza be relieved.

Proclaims Himself President

PY251336 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1327 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 25 May (AFP)--After occupying the 7th Army Division in Cochabamba, the Maximiliano Paredes Training School and two radio stations in this city located 600 km east of here, Lt Col Emilio Lanza Armaza proclaimed himself president of Bolivia today.

Lanza, who on Monday, 11 May headed an uprising against the government of Gen Luis García Meza, had been at large after escaping from the prison where he had been taken after the aborted uprising.

PRESIDENT BLAMES BANZER FOR ECONOMIC CRISIS

PY221402 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 May 81

[Excerpts] Regarding the assertions that his government is not reaching the goals it has set and that there is reportedly an internal weakening of it, the president has categorically maintained that such statements have been made by people who are interested in creating rumors.

[Begin Garcia Meza recording] Those are only rumors which are being spread by certain people who are very ambitious.

As you know, I have no reason whatever to lie to the people or to the newsmen, and whenever something important happens, I will be the first one to summon you so that you can report it to the public. Otherwise, I would be filling my post poorly. [end recording]

The president then referred to the current economic crisis in the country and explained the reasons for the economic measures taken by his government to meet the problems inherited from former governments. He particularly mentioned Banzer's 7-year administration.

[Begin Garcia Meza recording] I would also like to point out that we have inherited the worst situation in Bolivian history, for which we are not responsible. For instance there is the foreign debt. In 1971, when Mr Banzer took over the government, I believe that the foreign debt was $200 or $400 million. In 1981 we have taken over an economy with a foreign debt of $3,000,500,000, as you know perfectly well. During those 7 years of imaginary prosperity we believed that we had an economy which was developing and really solid as far as all the projects about to be implemented were concerned. Unfortunately, this was not the case, as you yourselves have been able to find out. [end recording]

CHIEF OF STAFF CASTILLO REPORTEDLY REMOVED

Linked With Neo-Nazi Group

PY220005 Paris AFP in Spanish 2301 GMT 21 May 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 21 May (AFP)--Gen Eden Castillo Galarza, chief of the General Staff of the Bolivian Armed Forces Joint Command, has been removed from his functions, it was reported here today in official circles.

Castillo Galarza, who is regarded as the highest ranking military officer after the three commanders who have been ruling the country, interceded--through a note--with Brazilian officials in favor of two Bolivians charged with being members of a neo-Nazi gang whose leader was arrested carrying 3 kg of cocaine, according to a report published by JORNAL DO BRASIL on 18 May.

Military sources have reported that neither the name of General Castillo's replacement nor Castillo's new assignment is known.

Castillo Unsure of Removal

PY231253 Paris AFP in Spanish 0306 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 22 May (AFP)--Gen Eden Castillo Galarza, chief of staff of the Armed Forces Joint Command, said here today that he has not received the order relieving him. Military sources reported to AFP yesterday that the military chief had been relieved. It has also reported that the name of his replacement will be made known Monday.

Castillo Galarza added, however, that if he is relieved by decision of the high-ranking officers of the armed forces, he will obey the decision. He also admitted that he had not seen President Luis Garcia Meza lately. It is possible, therefore, that the decision to relieve him was made during that time.

The military chief labeled ridiculous the possibility of being relieved for having written a letter on behalf of two Bolivians arrested in Brazil on charges of neo-Nazi activities, as reported by JORNAL DO BRASIL.

In answer to questions by reporters, he expressed regret that since the military takeover of 17 July 1980, the government has not appointed a commander in chief of the armed forces, and that this is preventing greater coordination among the air force, army and navy.

He said he knows nothing about officers under arrest as reported by official circles, but he indicated, however, that "where there's smoke, there's fire."

ONE NUCLEAR PLANT TO OPERATE, OTHERS DELAYED

First Plant To Start Late 1981

PY210131 Paris AFP in Spanish 0407 GMT 20 May 81

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro, 19 May (AFP)--The first Brazilian nuclear plant will become operational during the last quarter of 1981, Licinio Marcelo Seabra, president of the Furnas Electric Power Co [a subsidiary of the Brazilian Electric Power Companies Inc] reported today.

Furnas is building the Almirante Alvaro Alberto nuclear plant in Angra dos Reis, 140 km away from Rio de Janeiro.

Seabra said that $1.3 billion was invested in the first nuclear plant, which was built in 9 years.

Only One Plant by 1990

PY222336 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 20 May 81 p 1

[Text] In view of the discontinuation of the foundation work on the Angra 2 nuclear plant, which already has cost the Furnas enterprise $700 million (59-billion cruzeiros), experts of Furnas believe that by 1990 Brazil will have in operation only one of the eight plants envisaged in the nuclear agreement with the FRG. The work at the Angra 2 plant was discontinued 2 months ago and will not be resumed this year.

The delay will force NUCLEBRAS to leave the equipment for Angra 2 at the German port of Hamburg, which will result in additional insurance and storage costs of approximately 25-billion cruzeiros. The same will happen in September with the equipment for Angra 3, whose timetable for construction has not yet been set.

BRAZIL, USSR MAY JOINTLY UNDERTAKE PROJECT IN PERU

PY221138 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 May 81 p 34

[Text] The first joint Brazilian-Soviet project in a third country may materialize if understandings initiated during the seventh meeting of the Brazilian-Soviet joint commission, held in early April, yeild "good results," a source close to that commission disclosed yesterday in Brasilia. The Soviets seem agreeable to accepting the Norberto Odebrecht and the CBPO [Companhia Brasileira Projetos e Obras] construction companies, as well as other equipment manufacturers, as partners in the construction of a 400-mw hydroplant in Peru at a total cost of $700 million.

Of the total cost, $400 million is earmarked for civil engineering works in which Brazil would participate. Orders for Brazilian-made equipment up to $40 million can be expected. The USSR would supply the rest of the equipment needed, plus technology.

PRESIDENT ON VIOLA MEETING, LATIN AMERICAN BLOCS

PY221140 Paris AFP in Spanish 0309 GMT 22 May 81

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 21 May (AFP)--Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo stated here today his opposition to the creation of axes or blocs in Latin America.

In a statement made to an Argentine TV station, the Brazilian chief of state reiterated his government's position favorable to Latin American integration free from the hegemonism of countries or groups of countries.

Speaking about the meeting which he will hold on 26 May in the Argentine city Paso de los Libres with his Argentine counterpart, Gen Roberto Viola, the Brazilian president said that a specific agenda had not been drawn up.

He also indicated that it is necessary to increase trade between the two countries and expressed his interest in the hydroelectric utilization of the Uruguay River, provided for in the accords the two countries signed in 1980.

ITAMARATY REJECTS SOUTH ATLANTIC PACT PROPOSAL

PY221640 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0118 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Brasilia, 21 May (LATIN-REUTER)--Today the Brazilian Foreign Ministry reiterated its rejection of a possible pact between the South Atlantic nations and explained its official position regarding a symposium to discuss this subject in Buenos Aires.

Bernardo Pericas, official spokesman of the Itamaraty Palace, referred to the meeting to be held in Buenos Aires and sustained that his country, by no means, will send an official representative.

Press reports published in Brazil today stated that this subject will be part of an international symposium sponsored by Argentina and U.S. private enterprises.

The daily FOLHA DE SAO PAULO today disclosed that General Meira Matos, a retired high-ranking officer of the Brazilian Army and author of published works on geopolitics, has been invited to the meeting and that he has announced his participation.

According to the Sao Paulo daily, the symposium will promote the formation of a security and defense pact between the South American and South African nations of the South Atlantic.

Pericas made it clear that any Brazilian who attends the meeting will do so on his own, unofficially, but pointed out that, politically speaking, this presence is not advisable.

He recalled the reiterated Brazilian opposition to the formation of any pact of alliance with the South African nations and added that his government does not support issues of this nature.

The official statement of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry today coincided with a statement by Argentine President Gen Roberto Viola who also said that his government is not interested in the creation of a possible bloc or power axis in the South Atlantic.

In an interview published today by the Brazilian Daily FOLHA DE SAO PAULO, Viola pointed out that Argentina conscientiously guards its interests in that region.

APRIL TRADE DEFICIT LOWEST DURING THIS YEAR

PY222057 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 19 May 81 p 1

[Text] The Brazilian trade balance had in April its lowest deficit thus far this year--while in April last year the deficit amounted to $484 million, in April this year it amounted to $46 million--since exports amounted to $1.88 billion and imports to $1,926,000,000. The deficit from January to April Amounted to $462 million, while during the same period in 1980 it amounted to $1,831,000,000.

Finance Ministry Secretary General Carlos Viacava has estimated that the trade balance may have a $3 billion surplus by the end of the year. He based his estimation on "mathematical logic" taking into account that exports increased by 26 percent from January to April while imports increased by only 1.2 percent.

REPORTAGE ON DEATH OF PRESIDENT JAIME ROLDOS

Vice President's Communique

PA250042 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 0015 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Vice President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea, deeply distressed, has issued an official communique informing the nation that at approximately 1500 Ecuador time, the presidential plane of Ecuador, the Avro, suffered a regrettable air accident on its return from Loja to Quito.

We repeat, Vice President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea, deeply distressed, has officially reported that President Jaime Roldos and his wife, the national defense minister and his wife, military aides and the plane's crew, after participating in commemoration ceremonies in the border area of Celica, Zapotillo, were returning to Quito in the presidential plane, which crashed at approximately 1500.

It has been confirmed that the Ecuadorean president has died. The presidential plane crashed due to bad weather. Rescue units are approaching the area.

This is the list of the persons traveling in the presidential plane and who died this afternoon. The plane crashed approximately 10 km from Celica, Loja Province. The persons who died are: President and Mrs Roldos,[National] Defense Minister [Maj] Gen Marcos Aurelio Subia Martinez, his wife, military aides and the crew, including Hector Torres, Fernando Navarrete and hostess Soledad Rosero.

The vice president of the republic reports that in view of this emergency and in line with the constitution, he has assumed the Presidency of the Republic.

Hurtado Assumes Presidency

PA250345 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 0319 GMT 25 May 81

[Government proclamation--read by announcer]

[Excerpt] Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea, considering:

That the constitutional president of the republic, Jaime Roldos Aguilera died tragically today while fulfilling his duty;
that Article 76 of the constitution of the Republic of Ecuador establishes that in the case of definitive absence of the president of the republic, he will be replaced by the vice president of the republic;
decrees:

Sole article: I assume the constitutional Presidency of the Republic as of this date.

Issued at the National Palace, in Quito, on 24 May 1981.
[Signed] Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea, constitutional president of the republic

Hurtado Urges National Unity

PA250457 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 0430 GMT 25 May 81

[Radio/television speech to nation by Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea, presumably at Government Palace in Quito--live]

[Text] [Broadcast in progress]...President Jaime Roldos Aguilera, has died. His wife, Marta Bucaram de Roldos; National Defense Minister [Maj] Gen Marco Aurelio Subia; his wife Irlanda Zarango de Subia; Lt Col Hector Torres; Lt Col Armando Navarrete; Col Marco Andrade; Air Force Lt Galo Romo and Miss Soledad Rosero also died in the same airplane accident in the Province of Loja.

The accident took place at a moment when the president was fulfilling the functions assigned to him by the Ecuadorean people. He was traveling to a border post in our fatherland.

This tragedy, so painful for all the Ecuadoreans, must lead us to unite even more around the ideals of democracy, development and social justice. These are the ideals that were the struggle banner of Jaime Roldos Aguilera.

He lived and died for Ecuadoreans. Today, more than ever, we have the obligation to continue his example. Let us consecrate his memory by defending republican institutions and by increasing our efforts to create in Ecuador a just, humane, united, free and progressive society. We must regret and lament the sadness that destiny has imposed on us this year of 1981, but on this sadness we must plant the future that with the clear intelligence and high patriotic spirit, President Roldos had begun to build.

As his companero of struggles for 4 years, I am deeply grieved, as the Ecuadorean people are. I urge the political, social, and economic forces to think carefully. This is the time to forget passions and conflicts to produce the generous action of national unity and to overcome this difficult historic moment.

Ecuadoreans, men and women, may God receive the souls of our dear president and his wife, of our defense minister and his wife, and of the distinguished officers of the armed forces and may all of us always remember our dear friend and companero, President Jaime Roldos Aguilera.

Bodies Brought to Quito

PA251333 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0835 GMT 25 May 81

[By George Rodriguez Oteiza]

[Excerpt] Quito, 25 May (LATIN-REUTER)--The bodies of President Jaime Roldos, his wife and seven other persons who died yesterday in a plane accident will be brought to Quito this morning and will lie in state at the Presidential Palace, government sources have reported.

The nine bodies are scheduled to arrive at Mariscal Sucre airbase in Quito at 1000 aboard two military planes, the sources added.

GOVERNMENT DENIES CHARGE OF PROVOCATION AGAINST PERU

Foreign Ministry Spokesman

PA221504 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Leading government authorities have had to categorically deny slanted reports about an alleged military provocation by Ecuador against Peru. They also reiterated Ecuador's position of not committing aggression either in the past or in the future.

Ambassador Mario Aleman of the Foreign Ministry stated Ecuador's position as follows:

[Begin recording] The Foreign Ministry finds itself forced to categorically deny the sensationalist reports published by the Lima weekly KAUSACHUM designed to create a climate of hostility and to maliciously and falsely accuse Ecuador of provoking a conflict between the two countries, which in no way can [words indistinct] because it is common knowledge that Ecuador has not taken and will never take the path of violence.

Ecuador has upheld and upholds the position of seeking a peaceful and just settlement of its controversy with Peru and of resorting at all times to a peaceful settlement of issues, as was evidenced during the incidents of February this year.

Defense Minister on Relations

PA220238 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0127 GMT 22 May 81

[Excerpts] Quito, 21 May (EFE)—The Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry today denied a report by the Peruvian magazine KAUSACHUM as "falsely and maliciously accusing Ecuador of trying to start a conflict between the two countries."

Ecuadorean Defense Minister Gen Aurelio Subia told newsmen at the government palace that relations with Peru were returning to normal. He gave assurances that Ecuador has faithfully observed what was agreed at the meeting in Huaquillas, the place on the border where the two countries' military leaders held peace talks. He also said that all army personnel are peacefully in their garrisons.

Regarding the possibility of marking the border zone in the unmarked El Condor Range in the next few months, General Subia said that "no agreement has been reached in that respect." "It would be illegal for Peru to unilaterally proceed to mark the border. This is something that both countries have to do," General Subia pointed out.

EXECUTIVE DECREE TERMINATES ILV ACTIVITIES

PA230050 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] The Summer Institute of Linguistics [ILV] will have to leave the country now that the government has decided to terminate contracts signed in 1956 and 1971. An executive decree states that the Ecuadorean state, through its various public agencies, universities and specialized private institutions, is capable of administering the programs that were being carried out by that U.S. organization. The document also states that many of the ILV's activities are incompatible with the development of aboriginal groups, which should be based on the initiative of those groups.

To this must be added the need to recover control of the entire territory, basically of the Amazon region. The decree also states that the national government is complying with its duty to stop encouraging the destruction of the aboriginal culture and social organization and to begin promoting the organization of ethnic minorities in the eastern region.

The ILV was expelled from Peru several years ago because its activities ran contrary to the national sovereignty of that country. At present it is being questioned in Colombia, where several political parties have requested that it be expelled.

ALADI SECRETARY BEGINS LATIN AMERICAN TOUR

PA230101 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Ambassador Julio Cesar (Schick), secretary general of the Latin American Integration Association, ALADI, has begun a series of visits to Ecuadorean authorities as part of his tour of several countries on the continent.

Ambassador (Schick) talked with Vice President Hurtado, the ministers of industries and of foreign relations and Mauricio Davalos, manager of the Central Bank.

During the meetings, the Ecuadorean officials reiterated their support for ALADI and said they would extend all necessary cooperation to that organization.

For his part, Ambassador (Schick) reported on the situation being faced by the countries in the region and the measures needed to bring about the proposed cooperation and integration.

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE DISCUSSES CONGRESSIONAL ISSUES

PY212248 Lima OIGA in Spanish 11 May 81 pp 28, 29

[Interview with Peruvian President Francisco Belaunde Terry by OIGA journalist Uri Ben Schmuel in Lima; date not given]

[Text] [Question] In view of the incident which resulted in Deputy Manuel Dammert's suspension, the manner in which you have been handling the Chamber of Deputies has again come into the limelight. Some believe that strict implementation of the regulations is correct. Others, however, feel that excessive adherence to regulations means playing into the hands of certain deputies who are mainly interested in obstructing congressional tasks. What can you tell me about this?

[Answer] Look here: To pass judgement regarding the suspension of Deputy Dammert, things must be seen from inside the chamber and not from the outside. The truth is that certain leftwing deputies--not all of them--employ verbal aggressiveness in their speeches, an aggressiveness which must be curbed because congressional debates are impossible under those circumstances. At the same time, we cannot tolerate having the chamber turned into a kind of forum where insults are exchanged and where the dignity of the other members is offended, especially of absent members who are incapable of defending themselves. If, as the members of the American Popular Alliance [APRA] say, the Congress is the first branch of the state, they must begin by setting an example of proper behavior, good manners, courtesy and respect for other people's dignity.

[Question] Still about the Parliament, some observers believe that the first ordinary legislative period has been quite weak and the second period is evidencing obvious signs of anemia, very little progress is being made....

[Answer] I do not think so, because the Congress has issued basic laws. There are not many, but they are essential. We have debated issues of interest to the country; and more than anything else, people must realize that the congress has a number of specific functions, such as approving the appointment of ambassadors for example, and a fundamental duty, which is overseeing the actions of the executive branch.

[Question] Despite what is being said about congressional sluggishness, it seems that you are satisfied...

[Answer] Yes, I am totally satisfied. And in any case, we must bear in mind that after 12 years of congressional recess there was bound to be an outburst of oratory. Now after some excess in this regard, the Parliament is functioning normally.

[Question] Leaving this oratorial outburst or "blabbering" as some call it, many are disillusioned over the increase of absenteeism at the meetings. Does it not seem to you that the legislators are not taking their duties very seriously?

[Answer] The absenteeism of congressional members is a universal phenomenon, because you must bear in mind that the legislator has to attend not only plenary meetings, but also committee meetings. The fact that he may not be present at a plenary meeting at one time or another does not mean that he is not in Congress.

[Question] What could you tell us about the role the leftwing is playing within the Congress?

[Answer] There are two sectors of the left. One of them is hot-headed and the other more moderate. However, I believe that whenever it matters, the hot-headed sector is the one which sets the course of the left.

The leftist policy in Congress is very similar to the policy followed by the APRA congressional bloc in 1932, in General Sanchez' time, a policy which, as we all know was very aggressive and very violent. Of course, now there are some differences: The APRA bloc was a strictly national group without any connection with foreign sectors. It is obvious that now there are leftist groups with ties abroad. I believe that the attitude of certain leftwing sectors is unacceptable, because during the May 1980 elections they obtained 18 percent of the votes and in the municipal elections held in November, despite all the hue and cry they raised about these elections, they obtained 23 percent. The left should follow the example of the French Socialist Party or the Spanish Workers Socialist Party and play a clear-cut and firm role within the democratic framework and bide its time, if it really believes it has a chance. The next elections are due in 4 years and the truly democratic politicians must have some patience.

[Question] Since you have raised the subject, do you believe that the inevitable attrition of the government could allow the left to become, by 1985, a force capable of competing with the electoral strength of other political parties?

[Answer] It is difficult to say, but I believe that despite all the shortcomings it may have, Popular Action is capable of satisfying the cause and the deep-rooted needs of our country. There is a sector of our community which feels that the Popular Action Party represents it and this sector will continue supporting the party.

[Question] For some the political future of Popular Action [AP] depends on the success it may have with the economic recovery of the country. If this objective is not fulfilled, would not it affect your party's future?

[Answer] A constructive policy has been launched and its results will be there for all to see soon. We must not forget that power was transferred on 28 July 1980. The AP has not been in power for a single year yet. I believe that in the final analysis, the economy of a country is a kind of expanded reflection of private economy. If a family sees its needs increased, the only solution is to increase the income, and the same happens to a country. Leaving rhetoric aside, a country must increase its production. The other day I read a piece of news which should make us think: According to the World Bank, Peru's gross domestic product is $12 billion compared to Chile's GDP of $18 billion and Ecuador's GDP of $8.5 billion. Chile has 2/3 Peru's population and Ecuador has less than half our population. Thus, it becomes obvious that Peru must increase its agricultural, industrial, mining and fishing production. This is our primary goal.

[Question] Changing subjects, despite certain forecasts, terrorism has not only failed to decline but is currently evidencing an alarming upsurge. Do you believe that the government is dealing properly with this problem?

[Answer] It must be taken into account that terrorism is a worldwide phenomenon. In Northern Ireland, for example, 200 persons are murdered for political reasons every year, according to a report I have seen. In Spain, the ETA's terrorism is impressive and the same happens in Italy. There has even been terrorism in Germany...With a few exceptions, Peru's terrorism has not been targeted against persons but against public installations. This incredible terrorism--incredible, I say, because it is perpetrated by people who support Marxism-Leninism and therefore state control--is totally unacceptable, and I hope it will never evolve into the bloody kind which has been experienced in other parts of the world.

[Question] Since you are interested in the terrorist phenomenon in other countries, you must know that the appalling extremes which it has reached in Spain or Italy, and formerly in the FRG and Uruguay, started in the form that we have here. Could we not be entering a spiral from which we will find it difficult to get out?

[Answer] Things can get worse or quiet down, but in any case, measures have been taken to fight terrorism, and among these measures is a special law. Terrorism must be controlled, but we must not stray away from legal channels, because this would be counterproductive and could worsen things instead of solving them.

[Question] Do you share the belief that in Peru terrorism is being encouraged by ultraleftist groups, or do you believe that it may come from another source?

[Answer] I am sure that certain sectors of the left are responsible for and encourage these actions, or at least look upon them with benevolence. However, there are many Marxist factions; and the left as a whole cannot be accused of perpetrating terrorist actions.

[Question] Changing subjects again, I would like to ask you another question. Due to the wheeling-dealing within the AP in order to nominate the secretary general and the future presidents of the congressional chambers, a strong power struggle has been unleashed within your party, and it is being said that despite outward reconciliation the struggle between Alva [Javier Alva Orlandini] and Ulloa [Manuel Ulloa Elias] is as fierce as ever. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] I believe that there are not just two tendencies but that there could well be more; however, this is unavoidable in a democratic party. The essential thing is that once the voting is over, the decision must be obeyed.

[Question] Would you care to tell us who your favorite candidates for these posts are?

[Answer] I would not like to express an opinion on the Chamber of Deputies because I must be impartial toward the AP congressional bloc. As for the Senate, I would think that Javier Alva is the obvious candidate whom all the senators will support. Neither would I like to comment about the post of secretary general, because the deputies will participate in these elections and I must remain impartial until 27 July, when my successor will be appointed.

[Question] Much has been said and criticisms have been made regarding the neglect of the AP as a party and the AP as a government because of the functions which many prominent leaders must perform in the two. Javier Alva is now running for AP secretary general and also for president of the Senate. Should he win on both counts, would there not be neglect of party and government activities because of the obvious overload of work?

[Answer] There is no neglect of party functions. In my opinion, there is no difference between party structure and government structure.

[Question] Are not you afraid that after what you have said some people may class you as pro-Alva?

[Answer] No. I believe that Alva must be president of the Senate.

[Question] And also secretary general of the AP?

[Answer] I have my opinion, but, as I have told you, I cannot voice it.

[Question] The manner in which Ulloa manages the economy has been broadly criticized, not only outside but also within the AP. Do you join the critics?

[Answer] No. I believe that Ulloa's administration must be supported. I would like to explain something I feel to be important: Because of the growing interdependence of the countries, and also because of the enormous increase of Peru's debt, which compels us to make time payments, the economy and finance minister can no longer be a person sitting in his office on the eighth floor of the Economy and Finance Ministry building on Abancay Avenue. He must travel constantly in order to resolve problems stemming from Peru's economic interdependence.

[Question] What are Peru's main problems?

[Answer] The need to increase production by encouraging the men who work and by providing the services and facilities which the country needs; the need for all political sectors to comply with the democratic system, both leftwing sectors and certain business sectors which long for a coup; and finally, we must reestablish the mystique of public service and reorganize the bureaucracy, where you can naturally find some competent and honest people.

[Question] Some people say that the left is after a coup, but now you say that those who are knocking on the doors of the barracks are the rightists...

[Answer] There are certain business sectors who profit from dictatorial regimes because there is no control from either congress or the news media. As there have been many sectors harmed during the last 12 years, there have been others which have profited and deep down they long for those regimes; and in order to color these longings with good faith, they resort to citing reasons such as the terrorist threat and disorder. Obviously, these sectors are considerably weaker than the discontented leftwing sectors, which is why they are incapable of organizing demonstrations or throwing bombs around.

[Question] Do they just issue communiques, then?

[Answer] No, they do not issue communiques either, they just grumble and gossip.

120 CUBAN TOURISTS WANT ASYLUM IN UNITED STATES

PY220244 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0045 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Lima, 21 May (LATIN-REUTER)--Over 100 Cubans who were visiting Peru as tourists today requested permission to stay in Lima as the first step before requesting political asylum at the United States. These Cubans, who have been arriving in small groups from Havana for the last 5 months, have submitted their request to the office of the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), according to a UN official. The official told LATIN that the Cubans had left their country legally and had entered Peru on tourist visas valid for 90 days. However, the approximately 120 persons, including women and children, have announced that they will not return to Cuba and that they want to go to the United States.

The official added that the Cubans did not request political asylum in Peru but merely asked the UN agency to help them obtain permission to stay longer. He said that they want to ask the United States to grant them the status of political refugees.

This group has no relations whatsoever with the 300 Cubans who escaped from Havana 1 year ago and are currently living in tents in a Peruvian resort, supported by the Peruvian Government. The latter are some of the more than 10,000 persons who occupied the Peruvian Embassy in Cuba in search for political asylum which would allow them to leave the island. Later on most of these 10,000 people managed to reach the United States by sea.

BRIEFS

ARMY COMMANDER'S TRIP--Lima, 12 May (LATIN-REUTER)--The commanding general of the Peruvian Army, Gen Rafael Huyos Rubio, today began an official 3-week trip to Paraguay, Uruguay and Argentina. He described his trip as an expression of military fraternalism. The trip was to have been made 2 weeks ago, but was postponed until the tensions between Argentina and Chile over border problems eased. Huyos told journalists at the airport that "it is a trip of military fraternity, friendship and to strengthen even more the friendship ties existing among the armies of our countries." He said that he has scheduled talks with the presidents of Paraguay, Uruguay and Argentina, to whom he will clarify the Peruvian position in relation to the recent conflict with Ecuador and the reality of the Peruvian situation. He said that he will go to Asuncion first and remain there until 17 May, then go to Montevideo for 2 days. In Argentina he will represent Peru at the National Day festivities on 25 May. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2150 GMT 12 May 81 PY]

GOVERNMENT WARNS OF ARMS BUILDUP IN THIRD WORLD

FL221023 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0200 GMT 22 May 81

[By correspondent Luis Manuel Olavarrieta]

[Text] United Nations, New York, 21 May (NOTIMEX)--In an important speech today, Mexico's representative to the UN Disarmament Commission, Ambassador (Alfonso) Garcia Robles noted that several principles adopted by the United Nations and subsidiary agencies categorically prohibit both armed intervention as well as any other interference in the internal affairs of another state. He spoke in this context of the right of states to permanent sovereignty over their natural resources, including the nationalization of strategic minerals.

He made particular mention of a study made outside the United Nations by groups of experts saying that Western powers confront unprecedented challenges such as growing tension between East and West and that the Western world faces a changing and convulsed Third World. Mexico's opinion, Ambassador Garcia Robles said, is that the recommendations contained in this independent study are incompatible with the UN resolutions since they would make it more difficult to implement disarmament in Third World countries and would entail the establishment of a new colonialism on the part of countries with bigger arms resources.

Meanwhile, the Security Council continues to hold informal talks on the situation in the Middle East and a formal council meeting is expected for tomorrow, Friday.

SRV CONFERS FRIENDSHIP MEDAL ON SOLIDARITY GROUP

OW201535 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 20--The Vietnamese Government has conferred the friendship order on the Mexican Committee for Solidarity With Vietnam. The same award has also been offered to the committee's president, Mrs. Martha Lopez Portillo de Tamayo.

The decorations were presented to the recipients in Mexico City recently by the Vietnamese Embassy.

Speaking on this occasion, Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires Mai Thao said: "This is the first time that Vietnam confers the friendship order on a Mexican organisation and citizen. This shows that the government and people of Vietnam highly value the active contributions by the Mexican Committee for Solidarity With Vietnam and by Mrs. Martha Lopez Portillo de Tamayo to promoting the friendship between the Mexican and Vietnamese peoples and to mobilizing the Mexican people to support Vietnam's anti-U.S. struggle in the past and its present efforts in national construction and defence against Beijing expansionism".

Receiving the award, Mrs. Martha Lopez Portillo de Tamayo called upon the Mexican people to assist the Vietnamese people more actively in their reconstruction efforts.

The ceremony was attended by representatives of various Mexican political parties and mass organizations and foreign diplomats. Mrs. Melba Hernandez, general secretary of the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organisation, was also present.

COSTA RICA ANNOUNCES UPCOMING MINISTERS MEETING

PA220442 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] A meeting of Central American foreign ministers will be held soon, Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus has announced, adding that contacts were made at a meeting held in Venezuela. It has been agreed that it is necessary for the foreign and integration ministers to meet in order to seek solutions to the area's economic problems, Niehaus said. However, in order to hold this meeting, all foreign ministers must participate. Otherwise, the meeting would be weakened.

Although a good atmosphere exists for holding such a meeting, there are a number of political problems, Foreign Minister Niehaus explained, adding that, were it not for these problems, the meeting would not be necessary. The foreign ministers' meeting would be held prior to one at which the area's rulers would mainly analyze solutions to the economic and commercial problems. Only one country must still confirm its attendance at the meeting, but [words indistinct].

COSTA RICA

IMMIGRATION OFFICIAL WELCOMES CUBAN EMIGRES

PA231352 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2113 GMT 20 May 81

[Excerpt] San Jose, 20 May (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rica is a safe way and the best means available to the Cubans who wish to leave Cuba in search of freedom, the director of the Intergovernmental Committee for Immigration (CIM), has affirmed. According to James L Carlin, who has held that post for several years, the break in relations with Cuba will not affect those who still want to leave the island. CIM, he added, will do all in its power so the Havana-San Jose airbridge is not interrupted, so that dissidents can continue to leave.

Commenting on the status of those who wish to abandon El Salvador, Carlin said that his organization has not heard from either the Salvadoran Government or other interested groups. If the committee's regulations for immigration are heeded, the Salvadoran case will be considered, he went on.

BRIEFS

BULLS TO NICARAGUA--Carlos Eduardo Roberts, executive president of the National Production Council, has reported that the committee in charge of closing the sale of 1,000 breeding bulls for Nicaragua is in our country. He noted that this is a great operation because the Nicaraguans need the animals and the Costa Ricans need the money. He reported that each bull is being sold at $1,200, an excellent sale for the country. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 May 81 PA]

EL SALVADOR

DEFENSE MINISTER, PRELATE INTERVIEWED ON SITUATION

PA231818 Paris AFP in Spanish 0538 GMT 23 May 81

[By Juan Nicolas Gaudenzi]

[Text] San Salvador, 23 May (AFP)--Defense Minister Col Jose Garcia told AFP last night that the state of siege and the curfew will be lifted in the near future in El Salvador. He said the Salvadoran Government agrees with those national sectors who maintain that a favorable climate must be created for the March 1982 electoral process.

The minister indicated that those measures won't be adopted today or tomorrow, but he considers it obvious that elections can't be called in a state of siege, and he maintained that they will be held even if the people have to vote amid bullets.

A few hours before Colonel Garcia stressed that the elections solely and exclusively constitute the political solution to the Salvadoran crisis, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, apostolic administrator of San Salvador, said that the elections entail prior conditions, and these could very well be the object of a dialogue and negotiations between the government and the leftist opposition. Interviewed by this special correspondent, the prelate said that negotiations between the parties in the dispute and the elections proposed by the government have common and even coincidental aspects.

Nevertheless, Garcia ruled out any possibility of negotiations between the government junta and the Revolutionary Democratic Front, stressing that power is never negotiated. He implied that the lifting of the state of siege depends on the activity of the guerrillas. "Let the terrorists stop planting bombs," he said and urged the armed organizations of the opposition to cast votes next year instead of firing bullets. "That is the challenge we give them," he added.

While Rivera y Damas insisted that the left is a reality and that there will be no peace in El Salvador until it is taken into account, for the Salvadoran official in charge of defense and public security, mediation, dialogue and negotiation are magic words used by the Marxists which are now out of fashion. He explained this remark by noting that before 10 January 1981, the beginning of the armed offensive launched by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, "we proposed negotiations to the left and the reply was negative." [Words indistinct] were evident during the two conversations, the bishop and the colonel agreed that a solution such as the one achieved in Zimbabwe in 1979 has no chance of succeeding in El Salvador.

Rivera y Damas ruled it out, arguing that the United States, as a ruling regional power, is not willing to play the role that Great Britain played in Africa by recognizing the front of the leftist organizations as a belligerent force. On his part, Garcia said that unlike Zimbabwe, in El Salvador there is a legally established armed force, and he reiterated that the armed forces and the government of which he is a part are not willing to negotiate power.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS OFFER DEFENSE AGAINST MARXISM

PA221623 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 21 May 81 p 23

[Paid advertisement by the Christian Democratic Party of El Salvador, addressed to the Salvadoran people: "The Revolutionary Nature of the Salvadoran Process"]

[Excerpt] Comparison Between the Marxist and Christian Democratic Revolutions

The Marxists call their system a "revolution" because it changes the basic structures of a system. Our political platform is more revolutiolary because it radically changes the country's structures through a different concept and through different methods.

Our revolution is not and cannot be Marxist, because the Salvadoran revolution:

1. Promotes understanding, dialogue and comprehension among the various social sectors.

2. States that the right to vote, which is the sacred right of citizens, is the only legitimate way to attain political power.

3. Promotes and guarantees all the bases of an institutional democratic system which promotes a broad social participation as well as forms of popular organization, such as labor organizations, political parties, labor unions, and so forth.

4. Advocates the implementing of a system of social economy wherein the cooperative models of private enterprise and state property can coexist, guaranteeing a just and equitable distribution of wealth.

5. Regards the armed institution as the guarantor of the democratic and republican system, guaranteeing the free exercise of individual rights, cultural expression, and equal opportunity through participation.

6. In general, sets the bases for the formation of a society based on the humanist integral conception of man, which makes him free through his total realization.

The Marxist Revolution:

1. Carries the struggle of classes to its fullest expression.

2. Conceives armed struggle as the only way to attain political power.

3. Destroys all the institutional bases of the system, such as labor organizations, political parties, labor unions, and so forth, be they good or bad.

4. Makes all means of production state-owned for the sake of implementing a model of planned economy.

5. Creates an enormous coercive apparatus, eminently militarist, charged with imposing a single cultural pattern and a specific order in defense of the revolution.

6. In general, forms a society based exclusively on a materialistic concept of man which, in the long run, takes that society to live in a modern form of slavery, which we all know as dictatorship of the proletariat.

After comparing our revolution with the Marxist revolution we understand why our program of changes and democratization is a true revolution which, furthermore, is attacked by both extremes.

The extreme left attacks us rabidly because this new Salvadoran revolutionary model teaches the world a different and alternative path which breaks the Marxist mold promoted by the USSR and its satellites. They know perfectly well that our revolution has done away with their dogmatic, pragmatic, revolutionary and Marxist schemes and has become an alternative not only for the Salvadoran people, but for all those peoples struggling at this moment for their liberation and democratization.

It is also bitterly attacked by the extreme right, which understands that this democratization process constitutes a vertibable revolution which will promote all the social sectors of the country. They have noticed the broad acceptance of the process by all the Salvadoran people and they have employed every strategy and the worse terrorist methods to destabilize the government, to halt the process, and to convert the 15 October movement into another coup d'etat which would leave intact their structures of privileges and exploitation.

The Pacifist Action Is Underway

Salvadoran peoples, the path has been traced, the process is irreversible and underway so that in 1982 all Salvadorans may see our dreams of liberation and democracy come true in this revolutionary process which the armed forces, the independent groups, and the Christian Democratic Party have initiated and for which we are struggling tenaciously to mark the initial phase in securing a new, democratic, free, just society of participation.

REGIME LOSING DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT

PA271552 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 21 May 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] We are a country that is occupied as part of a global strategy of domination. In this strategy, imperialism sides with a genocidal junta and a denationalized government that completely submits to Washington's orders. To transmit these orders, Ronald Reagan sends Deane Hinton, who has a lengthy experience of 25 years in the service of the sinister Central Intelligence Agency.

Hinton is coming to our country to implement the machinations that will permit the maintenance of the privileges of the proimperialist ruling class. (?He will try) to settle the internal differences of the junta in view of the desperate calls of Napoleon Duarte, who has already warned about a possible coup d'etat by what he has described as the "right." In truth, this would be nothing but the decision of the high command to get rid of its Christian Democratic partners, with whom it is increasingly harder to reach agreement on how to stop the total collapse of the current junta.

International Christian democracy has taken the path of seeking a political solution to the conflict, but according to [Vice President] Colonel Guiterrez, the path should be the extermination of the people, the continuation of the genocide. In view of these pressures, Duarte is experiencing his most bitter hour. However, his excessive ambition for power makes him play the role of judas in El Salvador's contemporary history by selling our national sovereignty and independence for a [word indistinct] presidential chair worm-eaten by the lack of a social base, thus making it illegitimate, because Duarte is a usurper of the power of the majority and an accomplice in the genocide of our people.

The dictatorship is experiencing its most critical moments. The repudiation of the peoples of the world have placed it between the devil and the deep blue sea. In the military field, it has not achieved any victory. All of its operations against our forces in Chalatenango, Guazapa, Morazan, San Vicente, Jucuaran, Cabanas, Usuluta, [name indistinct] and many points of the country have failed in its attempts to annihilate the people's forces.

We, on the contrary, have inflicted many casualties on the dictatorship's forces. We have defeated them. We have recovered light artillery, [word indistinct], ammunition and military supplies. We have downed a helicopter and damaged several others. We have seized towns. We are increasingly consolidating and extending the territories under the control of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN].

The dictatorship is lost. This is even more true now when its last allies of international Christian democracy are withdrawing the support that shames whoever gives it, such is the discredit of the genocidal junta. While this political dinosaur is in its death throes, our people consolidate their positions. They organize in militias. They join the people's army. In the towns the people organize for the moment when our forces will seize the enemy's positions, for the moment when the flags of freedom and justice will have throughout all the liberated territory. Peace will come afterwards with a revolutionary and democratic government that will restore the peace that doesn't exist today.

Salvadorans, close ranks around the FMLN, where we all have an honorable place of combat!

PICHINTE PRAISES PEOPLE'S UNITY ON DRU ANNIVERSARY

PA230444 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 22 May 81

[Statement by Jose Leoncio Pichinte, member of the Revolutionary Democratic Front Executive Committee, on the first anniversary of establishment of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate; place and date not given--recorded]

[Text] The date 22 May 1980 means for our people the most important advance in the fight for peace, democracy and freedom. A year after the creation our Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU], we send revolutionary greetings to all the sectors of our revolutionary organization and to all members of its democratic and revolutionary organizations. We also greet all the Salvadoran people and all the peoples of the world, because during this last year we have advanced toward a revolutionary and democratic government, and now we are on the road to victory.

Today, speaking of the creation of our DRU, we can tell the people that it has advanced considerably toward a democratic and revolutionary government. We must note that the historic and glorious step taken by our revolutionary organizations has also created the unity of all our people to win peace once and for all. Within this context we must remember that this political step has given us a democratic and revolutionary government platform and has therefore greatly solidified the democratic and revolutionary forces in our country.

Another [words indistinct] was the advance made by the working class in the country, fighting with all its means in this historical period. Today our people are sure that they are living in a day of revolutionary rejoicing, when they can see the rays of the rising sun. This sun will take us to establishment of a democratic and revolutionary government. Therefore, it has been an unforgettable [words indistinct] by our revolutionary organizations, which are today leading our people on the direct path to victory.

I also want to note the advance of democratic and revolutionary unity. Our people are more and more determined to fight for freedom and justice. The revolutionary movement in our country has been unique, and our people, more than ever, have strong political tools to struggle and will not fail to establish a democratic and revolutionary government.

In this respect, as long as our people [words indistinct] we also greet our revolutionary directorate composed of Companeros [words indistinct] Commander Schafick Handal, Commander Joaquin Villalobos, Commander Roberto Roca and Commander Ferman Cienfuegos.

Long live our peoples democratic and revolutionary unity! Long live the mass movement of our people in the ranks of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]! Long live the people's masses in the FMLN!

SEIZED DOCUMENTS REVEAL PROBLEMS WITHIN FPL, FMLN

222208 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 22 May 81 pp 2, 20

[Text] Several documents indicating that Cayetano Carpio (Commander Marcial) no longer has lead command of subversion and other documents on Priest Bourgeois' visit to terrorist camps were found in the home of Ana Margarita Teresa Gasteazoro Escolan (Monica) by the National Guard.

According to those documents, there are serious organizational and command-level problems within the Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL). They also show the destructive internal crisis currently being experienced by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) which, due to problems dealing not only with organization and power, has had to make several changes within the high command. Proof of this, the document says, is a letter from Arcial (Cayetano Carpio) to the executive directorate (general command) of the FMLN's Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU), in which he also discusses other problems.

Abundant information was also found on Priest Roy Bourgeois, of the Maryknoll Order, who from the moment of his arrival in the country contacted the RN (national resistance) in connection with his "visit" to the terrorists. In the end, however, the ERP (Peoples Revolutionary Army) took him to the east, to visit the camps located in Morazan Department. This further confirms, the source said, what this priest came to do in El Salvador.

DRAFT LAW ON PARTIES PRAISED AS 'POSITIVE STEP'

PA222222 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1247 GMT 22 May 81

[Commentary: "Elections Are the Only Solution to the Crisis"]

[Text] The Central Electoral Council has submitted to the revolutionary govenment junta and to the supreme court of justice a draft of the law on registration and operation of political parties. This is the first positive step toward meeting the Salvadoran people's desire to improve things. The next step will be to draft a new electoral law which, once approved, should allow citizens of voting age to elect their future rulers in a dlimate of total freedom.

It should be mentioned that before these bills become laws, outstanding professionals will be consulted and some will be asked to form part of a committee to draft the bills and to cooperate with the Central Electoral Council, which is trying by all means to correct the flaws that existed in the past so that the people can fully and freely exercise their right to vote for their main government officials.

Democracy can be interpreted as the revolutionary will to have the proper conditions for an election. Jurists whose aptitude and ethnical values are unquestionable will be asked to cooperate in drafting the bill that will guarantee the electoral process. Thanks to their valuable contribution, the people will have the legal instruments they need to express their soviereign will.

The government and the armed forces are firmly determined to have honest elections as one of the basic objectives of the revolution. Nothing will alter this decision, because it is the only solution to the crisis. They are determined to break once and for all with vices and corrupt actions of the past, despite the maneuvers of the subversive groups of the right or the left, who are trying to obstruct the triumphant march which will eventually lead us to winning peace and true freedom.

FMLN COMMANDS ISSUE BULLETINS ON ACTIONS

War Bulletin No 114

PA231622 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 16 May 81 p 9

[Text] The information section of the General Command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), informs the Salvadoran people and the other peoples of the world:

26 April: On this day, the municipality of El Paisnal was invaded by hundreds of enemy soldiers. The invaders entered from four directions: El Paisnal, the San Francisco estate, San Antonio Canton and El Jicaron Canton, advancing through El Tronador and La Cabana estate to Aranita Canton. By this maneuver, the enemy sought to encircle our forces. The FMLN detected the enemy's movement with enough time to maneuver and entered into combat in an effort to counter it. Fighting began at 0600 in El Tronador and El Jicaron and at 0830 near El Chaguita, Las Ventanas Canton. Finally, we were able to evade the military cordon without suffering any casualties. We confirm 15 enemy casualties, including dead and injured. The enemy, faced with the failure of his maneuver, chose to withdraw its great contingent of troops on that same day.

28 April: As the enemy was on the way to El Paisnal to effect a military occupation, he was ambushed by two FMLN guerrilla squads. The combined enemy forces, consisting of members of the National Guard, soldiers of the national army and members of the Death Squad, were caught by surprise by our ambush at the turnoff to Delicia and lost four men: two from the Death Squad and two from the National Guard. In addition, the number of enemy wounded could not be determined because they fled in disorder.

1 May: On this day, the enemy staged a combing operation with 40 soldiers from El Roblar Canton to Tres Ceibas hamlet, destroying, as usual, all the humble peasant dwellings in his path. The enemy also combed the entire Lomas de Ramos area. He withdrew his military post from Joya Helada and used mortars to shell Los Francos hamlet and Las Pacayas gorge. The enemy batteries are in El Roblar.

On the same day, International Labor Day, the FMLN sabotaged the electrical energy supply of Aguilares and staged harassment attacks on the enemy forces in Suchitoto and El Roblar. Some 350 combined troops of the puppet army staged a combing operation, entering Tres Ceibas and climbing Sirinal and El Roblar, then entering into combat with our forces for approximately 2 hours, at the end of which we confirmed three deaths among the army troops...between 2100 and 2200, an enemy column came down from El Roblar through Penas Coloradas hill to Suchitoto street. In the morning of that same day, an enemy column was deployed to Nance Verde, Lomas de Ramos and Los Francos hamlet. These communities were shelled with 81mm and 105mm mortars. The enemy was repelled by our forces when he attempted to climb up from San Francisco and Tres Ceibas.

3 May: At El Sirinal, two FMLN squads ambushed some 50 enemy soldiers as they were trying to climb El Roblar after carrying out barbaric acts against the peasant population in Tres Ceibas. The enemy sustained an undetermined number of wounded.

5 May: The enemy was lodged in the home of Fabian Ventura, infamous bailiff of the dictatorship whose family continues to support the war against the people, even after his death. At 0800, a column left San Francisco for Buena Vista Canton. All these enemy movements are closely followed by hundreds of eyes and ears of the people. On the same day, there was fighting with a column that was moving in Las Pavas area, resulting in three confirmed casualties for the enemy. We sustained one slight injury.

6 May: At 1200 the enemy launched a force of 200 infantry troops, supported by artillery, in the Lake Suchitlan area. This force was distributed in the following directions: Seretal, Los Palitos, Consolacion and El Coroza. They entered combat with our troops at 1700, suffering 17 casualties. We did not have any casualties to report. Simultaneously, a heavy infantry attack was launched against El Roble and Palo Grande. The fighting lasted until 1600. Here again, the enemy was repelled. No casualties were reported on either side.

7 May: An enemy artillery attack was launched against the civilian population of Seretal, Los Palitos, Consolacion. After the artillery attack, the enemy deployed his infantry. During the artillery attack on the town, the enemy used helicopter gunships received as part of the aid given to the genocidal junta by the U.S. government. At 0900, four enemy planes made sporadic flights over the shelled area. However, in the afternoon the enemy shelled the area every 10 minutes. Finally, the offensive launched by the enemy ended in an operation to defend its forces, after our forces staged an encirclement maneuver, forcing the enemy to withdraw.

8 May: The FMLN retained its positions in the lake, Palitos, Corozal and Consolacion despite heavy harassment from the enemy throughout the day in these areas. In the afternoon, the enemy withdrew without having inflicted a single casualty. We could not confirm any casualties on the enemy side.

9 May: At 0700, two FMLN squads staged an ambush to wipe out the enemy forces that were moving along the Suchitoto-Aguilares highway. It was confirmed that there were 12 enemy deaths at the turnoff to Los Almendros. Between 0700 and 0900, there was heavy shelling of Los Palitos from the town of El Paraiso, near Reubicacion, Chalatenango.

This is one of the combat "methods" preferred by the enemy: to place mortar at great distances, where the enemy does not have to place his infantry in combat and risk his life. Fortunately, our fighting people have also learned to defend themselves from these cowardly attacks, and our entire territory is full of surprising examples of military engineering resulting from the people's ingenuity, in which they write pages of patriotic history. This false fighting, which was nothing more than the use of sophisticated artillery against a defenseless civilian population, lasted all afternoon and was directed against cantons and streets in Aguilares and Suchitoto, around the Zapote and Los Almendros areas.

10 May: At 1000, four enemy trucks full of troops entered Los Amates estate. At 1500, they began mortar fire from Suchitoto toward Masatepeque and Consolacion. Beginning at 2330, they directed their mortar fire at Los Palitos and Corozal from Los Amates and Suchitoto. Beginning at 2200, the FMLN staged harassment attacks against the enemy, which had placed its artillery at Los Amates. With these attacks, the FMLN stopped the artillery fire at the towns.

11 May: Shelling continued throughout the afternoon against FMLN positions in El Roble, Palo Grande and the Lake region near Guazapa hill. The enemy arrived at 1400 at the home of Fabian Ventura and was immediately seen by our observers. Some 2 hours later (1600), the FMLN attacked the headquarters of the people's enemy, forcing him to retreat. At 1600, we harassed and ambushed trucks with enemy soldiers on Aguilares-Suchitoto street, causing four deaths among the enemy. On Monday, 4 May, the FMLN attacked enemy forces stationed at Lss Vueltas, Chalatenango, using rifle fire and some light artillery. Since then, the enemy has launched an indiscriminate attack on the people of the area. On 10 May, the FMLN staged an attack on the enemy garrison at La Laguna, also in Chalatenango, and confirmed 17 enemy deaths.

Report from the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front: In the past 5 days, the enemy has begun to mass a very large contingent of troops in the region. At present, intensive fighting is going on all day long. On Tuesday, the 14th, squads from the southeastern front staged a successful armed propaganda action at Kilometer 82 on the coastal highway, combined with barricades and ambushes against the enemy. The operation encompassed an area of 2 km. The population was harangued, and the reasons for our struggle were explained. The people showed generous solidarity toward their true army, and our forces withdrew in an orderly manner amid applause and cheers from the townspeople. The enemy attempted to take our companeros by surprise as they were retreating, using a force of almost 200 men armed with rifles and a .50-cal machinegun, as well as grenades. Our forces entered combat and inflicted 12 casualties, including dead and wounded, on the enemy. We had no casualties.

United to fight until final victory, Revolution or death, we shall win. El Salvador, 14 May 1981, 1530. Command post, information section of the FMLN general headquarters. From Costa Rica, special for EL NUEVO DIARIO.

Eastern Front Bulletin

PA222333 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] The Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front reports the following actions:

On 9 May, at about 1000, our patrols took positions on Buena Vista hill in San Fernando jurisdiction and attacked an armed forces helicopter carrying troops from San Francisco Gotera to San Fernando. The helicopter's crew had one casualty. The helicopter was seriously damaged and withdrew from the sector. It was confirmed later that the helicopter crashed near Meanguera. The dictatorship could not conceal this defeat and publicly admitted the destruction of the machine. We did not suffer any casualties.

On 10 May, early in the morning in Guacamaya Canton in Meanguera jurisdiction, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] harrased an army patrol trying to enter our territory. The army suffered three casualties, and we withdrew without casualties after having halted the enemy's advance.

On that same day at 1000, in territory controlled by our forces near [word indistinct], there was heavy fighting between our forces and the enemy, which suffered several casualties; we did not suffer any.

Today several sectors of Morazan Department were subjected to artillery fire with 105 mm cannons and 81 mm mortars. Our forces did not suffer casualties, because they were protected by previously built defenses.

On 11 May, artillery attacks against our positions were continued throughout the day but we did not suffer any casualties. The fighting near Aquitana still continues in an irresponsible manner. We were informed that several of the enemy were killed, while we had only two men wounded. At 1000 in Guacamaya canton, in Meanguera jurisdiction, our forces were attacked by two helicopters which machinegunned our forces and dropped percussion and toxic bombs. Our fighters attacked the helicopters with rifle fire and forced them to withdraw from the sector rapidly, apparently damaged. Four of our companeros were intoxicated by the bombs and given prompt medical assistance. No casualties was reported in our ranks. At 1730, enemy forces trying to enter the Guacamaya area were repelled by our forces, which ambushed and killed several of them.

On 12 May, fighting began early in the morning in the Guacamaya area near Osicala. At 1120 the enemy was reinforced by 12 truckloads of troops from Delicias de la Concepcion. Sporadic fighting raged all day. At 2045 the enemy intensified the attack on our territory near Osicala using 105 mm artillery to support the advance of a 500-man force.

On 13 May, our forces made a tactical maneuver in Morazan Department [word indistinct] the enemy on our positions.

On 14 May, our forces prepared their new positions. No clashes occurred.

On 15 May, our forces retook their positions near Osicala. During the concentration of enemy forces in the region, our forces withdrew. At 1300 three of our platoons took San Sebastian, gathered the workers together and held a meeting. Local industries were searched and 1,800 sticks of dynamite, an M-2 carbine, a 5.7 mm revolver and many [words indistinct] were seized. In Osicala, heavy fighting raged and the enemy suffered three dead and one wounded; we did not suffer any casualties.

On 16 May at 1200, an enemy helicopter dropped bombs and machinegunned El Tigre hill. Our forces did not suffer any casualties. At 1200 a vehicle carrying a civilian patrol was ambushed. There were at least three casualties in this incident.

17 May, no fighting occurred.

On 18 May, fighting began at 1200 near Rio Sapo and lasted some 3 hours. The enemy suffered two casualties, withdrew from the sector and began shelling with 105 mm artillery. The shelling was directed against Cerro Bonito. In the afternoon our forces entered the Cacaotera jurisdiction and sabotaged the powerlines in this town taken by the forces of the dictatorship and which our forces maintain under constant pressure. The purpose of the operation was to cut the powerlines.

On 19 May at 1000, the enemy entered El Volcancillo Canton, Jocoaitique jurisdiction and clashed with our forces which had attacked the enemy in the rear. The government forces, when surrounded by our forces, fled and left supplies and equipment beind them, including a grenade, 60 mm mortar shells and 7.62 mm ammunition. Also in La Guaruma canton, our forces contacted the enemy patrolling that sector. Enemy casualties were not established. Our forces suffered no casualties. At 1300 a helicopter flying over La Guacamaya canton was harrassed by our forces with rifle fire and was forced to withdraw. Our positions were shelled by 105 mm artillery. Throughout the national territory our people continue advancing.

On 17 May in the [word indistinct] sector FMLN patrols clashed with 20 infantry soldiers of the [word indistinct] garrison in Usulutan Department who had attacked our positions. Five of the soldiers were killed and many others wounded. Our people continue hitting the dictatorship throughout the national territory.

Western Front Bulletin

PA222206 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] News of the Feliciano Ama western front: Radio Dos de [words indistinct] was taken over in Ahuachapan at 1200 on (?6) May. The first goal was to report on Yankee intervention in our country; second, to tell the people about the achievements of the various fronts; third, to advertise Radio Venceremos, official voice of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]; fourth, to issue a call to join the brigades of support for the war fronts and the FMLN militias.

A military convoy was ambushed on 10 May along the road from Santa Ana to Tacachico with rifle fire (?and mines). The enemy suffered several casualties. Our forces did not report any casualties.

A barricade was erected with vehicles near the interdepartmental bus terminal in Santa Ana on 11 May. Traffic was jammed for several hours after 1330.

(?On 12), 13 and 14 May the National Telecommunications Administration lines were sabotaged in (Santo Suelo). Santa Ana was thus left without communications with many other townships.

The treasury police garrison in Ciudad Arce was harassed on 13 May. The number of enemy casualties is still unknown. No casualties were reported by the people's forces.

The army was ambushed in the Pepeto hills in Metapan, Santa Ana on 12 May. The enemy reported eight casualties while the FMLN reported none.

At 1030 on 13 May we harassed the local command in Chalchuapa, Santa Ana Department. This action was stated by a squad of 10 people's fighters who used rifles and grenades. The action lasted 45 minutes. The enemy sustained five casualties. Our forces reported one person with light injuries. Power was also cut off.

On 15 May our companeros in the Feliciano Ama Western Front blew up a powerline tower on the Nejapa-Santa Ana line. In Ahuachapan, (?graffiti was painted) to advertise Radio Venceremos' broadcasting schedule, which goes from 0600 to 0700 and 1800 to 1900 over the international 40-meter band. Two paramilitary group members were killed in Sonsonate. Four collaborators of the Death Squads were killed in Santa Ana, while four Death Squad members were executed in the area between (Pepenique) and Ciudad Arce.

We also tell the Salvadoran people and other peoples of the world that the Feliciano Ama western front has become stronger.

War Bulletin No 116

PA222150 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 17 May 81 p 3

[FMLN war bulletin No 116 dated 16 May 1981, "From Costa Rica, special for EL NUEVO DIARIO"]

[Text] THE INFORMATION SECTION OF THE FARABUNDO MARTI NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT'S [FMLN] GENERAL COMMAND OFFICE REPORTS [THE FOLLOWING] TO THE SALVADORAN PEOPLE AND ALL PEOPLES OF THE WORLD:

MODESTO RAMIREZ CENTRAL FRONT. 13 May 1981. Two squads of the central front ambushed elements of the nationalist democratic organization in the area of Ilobasco. The result of the ambush was four fatalities admitted by the enemy and a large, albeit undetermined, number of wounded. The FMLN militias in Nejapa carried out an operation to destroy the files on the civilian population kept by the police to control it and implement their terror plans. The entire mayor's office was engulfed in the fire and the population records kept in it b y the police were destroyed. This is the way the organized people respond to the issuance of identity cards for minors and other control activities of the regime.

FELICIANO AMA WESTERN FRONT. 14 May, 0600. Heavy fighting between FMLN combatants and the genocidal army in Santa Ana. Reports on the latest operations indicate that a guerrilla squad attacked the National Guard garrison at Santa Ana on Thursday night. The number of casualties suffered by the enemy could not be determined.

ANASTASIO AQUINO PARACENTRAL FRONT. 14 May. The enemy admitted suffering three casualties in an attack staged by two FMLN squads belonging to this front. It did not return the fire. FMLN fighters occupied Cuyultitan and Olocuilta. During this action, which lasted over 8 hours, our companeros instructed the population in the handling of arms, how to retreat for evacuation purposes in case of invasion, protection of the sick, children and elderly persons. Rallies and meetings were also held. The Armed Forces Press Committee [COPREFA] admitted the seizure of the two towns in La Paz Department by revolutionary forces. Our fighters withdrew in an orderly fashion after holding all of these activities. They left all access roads mined, however. This caused explosions to be heard all night as the dictatorship's troops passed through them. What COPREFA did not say is that the genocidal troops withdrew after arriving in the town but captured three persons in the meantime and charged them with subversion. They are Juan Gamez Rivas; Sandra Luna, 13; and Francisco Luna, 70.

FRANCISCO SANCHEZ EASTERN FRONT. 14 May. Revolutionary forces from the eastern front seized the San Sebastian mines and confiscated 900 sticks of dynamite. After seizing the entire area around the mines, they seized the mine installations themselves and called a meeting of the population to talk about the country's political and military situation. They also seized an M-3 carbine and nine cases of dynamite, each containing 100 sticks, as well as some electric material, which means our shops will be substantially revamped. Heavy fighting continued between FMLN forces and troops of the genocidal army of the Christian Democratic junta in the regions of Torola and San Fernando, north of Villa el Rosario, in Morazan Department, which is part of an intensive war of manuever in which the army is losing mobility and growing weak.

UNITED FIGHT FOR FINAL VICTORY. REVOLUTION OR DEATH, WE WILL WIN. El Salvador, 16 May 1981; Local time: 1400; Information section of the FMLN General Command offices.

Central Front Bulletin

PA231701 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 23 May 81

[War bulletin issued by Modesto Ramirez Central Front]

[Text] From 11 to 14 May, relative calm has reigned on Guazapa hill because the enemy has fired only mortars at the lower parts of the hill without trying to climb it. Daily 105mm and 81mm mortar fire has been used, at a rate of one blast every 10 minutes day and night. The artillery attacks have not caused any casualties or property damage, since no specific target has been aimed at.

The enemy had been using an armored transportation vehicle to take supplies and materiel to the 150 troops stationed at the San Lorenzo farm in (Suristal) canton. Two guerrilla squads ambushed the vehicle with bazookas on 15 May and put it out of commission. At 1330, the companeros withdrew without incident, having used rocket launchers, an antitank mine which did not go off and rifle fire.

In the afternoon of 16 May, another ambush began against an enemy convoly which was going to haul out the armored vehicle. One of the three trucks used by the enemy was damaged, but neither side sustained any casualties.

A contingent of 100 genocidal soldiers using light machinegun fire entered the (Colima) farm on 19 May. They are trying to loot the produce of Las Delicias canton. Our companeros spotted and ambushed the contingent 800 meters from our defense line. Therefore, guerrillas commanded by Companero (Hurtado) hurriedly withdrew to the defense lines. The enemy advanced, believing that was all the resistance it would find in the area, and 300 meters from our defense line [words indistinct] three soldiers and an informer who was going to work as a scout.

Several of the enemy were wounded. The fighting continued until 1600, when the enemy decided to withdraw without achieving its goal. An M-16 rifle and short rifle ammunition were taken during the attack. The area was defended by Companero Commander Guido and platoon head Roberto, supported by a column led by Companero Alex.

GUATEMALA

COLUMNIST QUERIES REMARKS BY GENERAL WALTERS

PA250426 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 16 May 81 p 2

["National Events" column: "Some Opinions of General Walters"]

[Text] It is not our intention to put in doubt the good will or the good judgement of Gen Vernon Walters, but we believe it is suitable to think carefully about what he said during a news conference at the end of his visit to Guatemala. We must insist that while other visitors, who have come to our country full of arrogance and prejudices, intent on meddling in domestic matters, General Walters' visit was characterized by his desire to understand and to serve. He did not come to check on some matters kept secret from strangers but to find ways to help his president strengthen his policy aimed at stopping the Castroite offensive in the area. In his meetings with reporters, General Walters gave the impression that he is a good will ambassador, cordial, with an open mind and firm convictions.

As a good diplomat, he did not comment on the matters he discussed with the Guatemalan authorities. The fact is that although this reduces the journalists' capacity to report, this is the way matters involving international relations should be handled, especially if the subject could be capriciously interpreted or if it could serve to stimulate demagogic actions among political opportunists involved in unconvessable deals. It is supposed that the general discussed the supplying of military equipment as well as other matters related to security in the area--which involves the political aspect--with our government. All this is of the greatest importance for President Reagan. It is also supposed that easy agreement was reached on all the matters discussed.

During the news conference held before the departure of the visitors--former Ambassador Frank Ortiz, a good friend of Guatemala, was in the retinue--General Walters made some personal statements on various matters. It was then that he made vague statements and contradictions that should be clarified. His statement about a political way out for the situation that has existed in Guatemala, according to him, for the past 20 years was not clear. This is too broad a concept that can have many different interpretations and there is a contradiction because he admits that there is a war situation and that "it is necessary to respond militarily to armed aggression." He would have to be asked then, what comes first, the political solution or the military answer? He, an experienced military man, forgot to tell reporters about the order of events. He spoke about one thing and another in a way that made it look like he was encouraging a political solution to end a war situation that "is a threat to liberty," in his own words, and at the same time he advised that arms be used to respond to what he sees as an armed attack against the institutions.

Knowing, as Vernon knows, the reason for events in Central America, it is not necessary to remind him that the groups trained and directed by Castro want total revolution, not reforms or political agreements. Their goal is to end the present order and install the Cuban model. Therefore, they are not interested in roundtable discussions with representatives of the established order, as has been established on various occasions. In Colombia, where the government issued an amnesty law so that the subversive groups could lay down their arms and join political life, the answer was a flat no. This is not what they want. Therefore, they intensifed their terrorist actions and their attacks on security forces.

The results were the same in El Salvador. The same offer was made and the rejection was the same. The junta of the government of El Salvador has planned an elections process so the people can have the opportunity to state their wishes. However, nothing can deter the insurgents from their subversive activities.

To speak about political solutions under such circumstances is a waste of time, and in the specific case of our distinguished visitor, such talk is contradictory and a source of confusion. Under these circumstances, the order of relations between the military and politics should be established. This is not a matter of a difference of opinion or of confrontations usual in democratic life. This is, as General Vernon said, "a war situation" of a military nature. According to him, military matters are faced militarily. Based on what was said by the visitor, a political way out, the lasting way out that safeguards democracy and liberty, should also be sought. There should be no doubt and no vagueness left in this matter. Vagueness is comfortable for the speaker but can create uncertainty among the people.

HONDURAS

ENVOY PROMISES REPATRIATION OF SALVADORAN REFUGEES

PA221246 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1625 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 20 May (ACAN-EFE)--Sigfrido Munes, Salvadoran ambassador in Honduras, announced here today that his government "will make all the necessary efforts to repatriate the Salvadoran refugees currently staying in this country once conditions become favorable." Some 30,000 Salvadorans live in southern Honduras, where they arrived after fleeing their country's violent political situation. "They have a right to live in their country; it is just that they cannot do so due to the already-known situation," the Salvadoran diplomat explained.

Munes also said that Salvadoran consulates are operating in Ocotepeque and Choluteca, Honduras. These consulates began operating when the two countries reestablished diplomatic relations in 1980. Honduras and El Salvador broke off all relations in 1969 following a 100-hour war fought by their armies over border issues. Ambassador Munes also said that "an agreement has almost been reached for the signing of a bilateral trade treaty between our countries. All that must be done now is a list of the products that will be exchanged."

SOMOZISTS ON NICARAGUAN BORDER TO BE RELOCATED

PA231922 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] In Honduras it has been officially announced that former Somozist guardsmen living on the border with Nicaragua will be transferred to the interior of Honduras. A Tegucigalpa-datelined report today indicates that the Honduran Government will be in charge of transferring the Somozists who were living near the border. They will be relocated with their families in the interior of the country. Under no pretext will the former guardsmen be authorized to move in the direction of Nicaragua, the report from Tegucigalpa added.

The Honduran Government will try to train and find jobs for the Somozists who, due to their armed incursions into Nicaragua and their plunder in the border region, were causing serious problems for Honduran-Nicaraguan relations and had become a serious headache for the Honduran authorities because of the general protests of the Honduran population. The relocation of the former guardsmen is taking place on the basis of the agreements reached between the Honduran and Nicaraguan Government leaders at a recent meeting in the customs post of Guasaule, Nicaragua.

NICARAGUA

ARCE, ROBELO DELIVER SPEECHES AT AICO MEETING

PA241829 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 May 81 pp 1, 8

[Part I of report by Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios on speeches by Alfonso Robelo and Commander Bayardo Arce at meeting of the Spanish-American Association of Chambers of Commerce, AICO, in Managua on 18 May]

[Excerpts] The AICO representatives yesterday heard an interesting indirect debate as a result of the speeches by Commander Bayardo Arce and Alfonso Robelo Callejas.

Commander Bayardo Arce Castano, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) party, began his speech by thanking AICO for the invitation and stressing that he was surprised that the government was not invited, since he was informed that he could speak for the government.

Arce said that he could speak for the FSLN and not for the government, making a distinction between these two entities that are frequently confused. He added that "the FSLN is the vanguard political organization in Nicaragua but the government junta is the institution that has been clearly established to execute the political, economic and social lines of our process." Regarding the business sector, he said that it did not always play a determined role against injustices. He outlined the role that the businessmen played in the struggle against the dictatorship, noting that the first signs of rebellion didn't begin until 1974, and the dictatorship had existed for many years before that.

He added that the main leaders of the business sector who fought against injustice are now members of the government. However, he indicated, the business sector is not completely homogeneous and some members have resented the changes of the revolution and have tried to prevent them, some even by plotting to assassinate leaders and overthrow the government. Nevertheless, he concluded, the participation of the business sector has been generally positive so far because the participation of the private sector is measured by its attitude toward production. Without the resolute participation of the businessmen, our country would not have been able to do so much in so little time, he said.

"But there is a sector that opposes the revolutionary changes and doesn't permit the total achievement of the goals set by the revolution. It refuses to invest and it is slow to produce," he added. He said that the business sector cannot continue to obtain the same profit levels it obtained in the past because the state has to use the excess profits to move the country forward and undertake social and development programs.

He harshly attacked the business sector that, in his opinion, imitates the blackmail and pressure coming from the United States. He added that those differences are what explain statements that might seem to be contradictory within the revolution, such as dividing the business sector between the "patriotic businessmen and the sell-out bourgeois."

Arce said that in each of the AICO member countries this type of reply will be given to an unbearably unjust situation and that the Nicaraguan experience would be very useful.

In conclusion, Arce said that the Nicaraguan experience is applicable to any country in the world:

"The injustice, exploitation and oppression in the world demand change; they demand revolution, regardless of the characteristics of each country; and we believe that the revolutions are going to be made with businessmen, without businessmen or against businessmen according to the attitude each assumes."

Replying to a question on the number of men in the Nicaraguan Army and whether it is larger or smaller than during Somoza's time, Arce said that the army was 852,000 men, which is the number of the economically active population. He added that he did not give the exact number of the permanent force for obvious reasons, but he indicated that it was no bigger than the one that existed in the past but more or less the same because the concept of defense is based on the participation of the people in the defense and any Nicaraguan can be militarily trained. He stressed that "so far we have not spent a cordoba on the purchase of arms." This statement led to a number of comments among the participants.

The following are some excerpts of Robelo's speech:

"What are some of the characteristics of this struggle? First of all, it is important that we state that the Nicaraguan revolution was a struggle of all the people against a dictatorship, against a tyrant. That is, the Nicaraguan revolution was not the struggle of a sector or a small group. All the sectors of the people struggled against a tyrant. The Nicaraguan revolution should not have an owner. Excuse me, all the Nicaraguan people, and not a political group or party with a well-defined ideology, should be the owner, because the Nicaraguan revolution did not have a well-defined ideology but the clear objective of removing an obstacle that prevented us from achieving the country's democratization.

"It is unquestionable that the participation of the Sandinist front was important. It is unquestionable that the FSLN controlled the armed struggle. This doesn't mean that it would have been able to overthrow the Somoza dictatorship by itself. Proof of this is that it carried out 15 years of very courageous struggle, of great sacrifice, generously giving up lives but without affecting the Somozist dictatorship. It was not until there was total unity of all the forces that the dictator was effectively undermined. Although I already said it briefly, I want to stress that this revolution was not a class struggle. It was not a class war. It was not a social war but a war of effective liberation of all the people that rebelled against a 45-year-old corrupt and criminal dictatorship.

"I could not omit from this analysis of the development of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process something that is decisive and fundamental, the assassination of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal. Pedro Joaquin Chamorro's life made us aware so that we would fully participate in the struggle against the dictatorship. It seems that many don't like the fact that it was Pedro Joaquin Chamorro's death that marked the beginning of the struggle. The fact that Pedro Joaquin was clearly not a Marxist displeases many of the current leaders of the government. Nevertheless, this doesn't mean that we shouldn't give Pedro Joaquin the place that he deserves. I only want to mention that the first effective general strike in the country occurred within days after the assassination of Chamorro.

"The first clearly popular insurrection occurred as Chamorro's coffin was being taken to LA PRENSA. In other words, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro's blood made Nicaraguans aware and made them say 'enough' to the dictatorship. Today this fact is not given its due importance, because Chamorro was a true democrat, a man who rebelled against the Somoza dictatorship and who would have rebelled against the Marxist dictatorship. I also think it is important that we stress that our Nicaraguan revolution would not have been possible without the support of Latin America, the support of the democratic nations of the continent."

Further on Robelo Speech

PA242257 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 May 81 pp 1, 16

[Part II of report by Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, continuation of speech by Alfonso Robelo at meeting of the Spanish-American Association of Chambers of Commerce, AICO, in Managua on 18 May; passages in upper case denote boldface as published]

[Excerpts] "If we analyze the current situation we will unfortunately find that the political pluralism is not true pluralism.

It is true that there is still some margin for movement--if there weren't I would not be here. I am here today, but I don't know if I will be here tomorrow. But it is true that right now we have some margin. However, can one speak of effective pluralism when an official party completely controls television, the army, police, education, indoctrination and unions? In sum, we must be clear. There are evident signs that we are headed toward totalitarianism. When I was preparing my notes for this speech I looked up the definition of totalitarianism in a dictionary. It said it is a political regime that heavily intervenes in all areas of national life. This definition almost seems a picture of what is occurring here.

"All of the state powers are in the hands of a group or party that does not permit the action of other parties. We are reaching that situation. I know that the gentlemen of the Sandinist Front who control the country don't like to be called totalitarian, but they are giving clear indications that they are taking huge steps in the direction of totalitarianism. In this country there is complete confusion about which are the interests and resources of the state and which are the interests and resources of the party. There is even manipulation and it is said that all those who attack the government party are attacking the fatherland. There is such confusion that some children don't even know which is our national flag, if it is the blue and white or the red and black. Unprecedented things have occurred. Government money was used to buy the house where the National Directorate of the Sandinist Front currently has its offices. That is a fact. There was a decree on this--to which I was opposed, but it was passed by the government junta.

"The workers house, which should belong to all the Nicaraguan workers, is today the house of the Sandinist Workers Federation [CST]. Thousands of houses should be in the hands of the government to benefit all Nicaraguans. Vehicles and other resources are in the hands of the party. The Nicaraguan people resent this. The fact that it has based its power on weapons is the main reason why the popularity or popular support of the Sandinist front has been greatly reduced. We can now say that it is nothing but an armed minority that exercises absolute power in the country. How can we speak of effective pluralism if we increasingly have a repression that is smothering us? We have fresh in our minds the attacks on the headquarters of various parties and union confederations. We remember the imprisonment of the leaders and the boycott of the mobilizations of political parties, such as mine which tried to hold a rally in Nandaime. With one hand, the official permit was issued for the rally and with the other hand, simple people were manipulated to use violence to prevent the peaceful and civilized mobilization of my party.

"Moreover, there is increasing police control in Nicaragua. We almost have a police state. There are some people who because of their national or international importance do not suffer this, but in the neighborhoods of Managua and in the towns in the interior of the country true repression is being experienced, a situation of police control is being experienced and this is something that we have to clearly denounce. This police control is carried out through various organizations. It is true that in some cases the power of these organizations has been changed at least formally, but in most cases they continue to exercise great pressure over the country's citizens. This is seen through the Sandinist Defense Committees (CDS), the new militias, the farmworkers association, the CST, the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen--created to compete with the Union of Nicaraguan Agricultural Producers--or the progovernment Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Associations (CONAPRO), which has been given a seat in the State Council to replace the independent and democratic CONAPRO which should be represented there.

"These are clear signs that this totalitarianism plans to affect all areas. It plans to enter the area of the associations of the professionals, the farmers and the cattlemen. I can already tell you that the next victims will be the Nicaraguan merchants, because the totalitarianism of the Sandinist Front wants to leave the merchants without leaders because of their independence, their rectitude and their clear commitment to democracy.

"Briefly touching on the point dealing with a mixed economy, what can we say? First of all I would say that all of the state sector has sadly fallen into a capitalism of the state. As far as I know there has not been a single attempt to create in Nicaragua real collective property. It is only a process of monopolizing within the sphere and power the government.

"I WOULD DARE SAY THAT DUE TO THE LACK OF THE DEFINITION OF RULES OF THE GAME, IN NICARAGUA THERE IS NOT A MIXED ECONOMY BUT A MIXED UP ECONOMY. THERE IS AN ECONOMY THAT HAS NOT DEFINED HOW FAR ONE SECTOR GOES AND HOW FAR GOES ANOTHER. WHAT IS MORE, THERE IS ABUSE AND IRREGULARITIES ARE USED TO GRADUALLY MOVE TO ALMOST COMPLETE STATE CONTROL OF ALL THE COUNTRY'S INDUSTRIES AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES. IN VERY FEW CASES IS THERE A TURNING BACK. THIS SLOW COURSE IS WHAT PRIMARILY HAS INFLUENCED THE FEELINGS OF THE BUSINESSMEN. THEY FEEL DISCOURAGED, DEPRESSED AND DO NOT HAVE CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE. THE FRONTIST GOVERNMENT HAS PROMOTED THIS LACK OF CONFIDENCE AND CREDIBILITY IN THE FUTURE BY NOT FULFILLING THE PLANS FOR A MIXED ECONOMY THAT WERE INCLUDED IN THE PLAN OF THE NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION GOVERNMENT.

"And what can be said about nonalignment? At this time no one can deny the close relations and permanent coordination that exists with Cuba. This has placed Nicaragua in the clear position of being a satellite of a satellite of the Soviet Union. Those are the facts. There are constant trips to Cuba. Almost no week or day passes by without one of the leaders of the national directorate going to Havana for consultations. Nevertheless, it constantly neglects relations with our closest neighbors. There has been a great deterioration in relations with the Costa Rican Government and people, as well as with the Honduran and Salvadoran Governments and peoples. This is the case with almost all those nearby peoples that helped us in the struggle to overthrow the dictatorships of the past and achieve a real democracy.

"Furthermore, we constantly see in the newspapers that the leaders of the frontist government are visiting remote places such as Kampuchea, Zimbabwe and Vietnam. What do we have to do with those countries? It seems that the only basis for having close relations with a country is that it have a Marxist-Leninist regime and an anti-U.S. foreign policy.

"Those are the characteristics that are sought. They do not seek the close links that should always exist with our Central American brothers. What is more, I think that at this time there are serious doubts in many democracies of the world about this position which was essentially supposed to be one of nonalignment and which is increasingly more of total alignment, of closer ties with the main advisers, the main protagonists, the main friends, who are the Cubans.

"WHAT HAS OCCURRED TO THE GOVERNMENT JUNTA THAT WAS SUPPOSED TO BE THE COUNTRY'S TOP AUTHORITY?

"First, it is clearly not the top authority. It is a simple administrator of the orders and mandates of the National Directorate of the Sandinist Front.

"We must clearly state today that its representative nature, which was essential to maintain the national unity, is not in effect because one cannot say that the private sector is currently represented in the junta. It also can't be said that the democratic political parties are represented in the junta. Its representation is practically unilateral right now. It amounts to total alignment to the will of a political party which is the Sandinist Front.

"I would like to say some words about how far the national reconstruction has gone. I would like to be very specific and emphatic. I think the national reconstruction cannot be carried out with the current political system, with the current system of power concentrated in a clearly totalitarian form in the hands of the Sandinist Front.

"WHY IS THE RECONSTRUCTION IMPOSSIBLE? IT IS IMPOSSIBLE BECAUSE THIS TOTALITARIAN CONTROL IN THE HANDS OF A POLITICAL PARTY PRODUCES NEGATIVE ATTITUDES AND REACTIONS AMONG ALL THE IMPORTANT SECTORS THAT SHOULD PARTICIPATE IN THIS NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION.

"I would like to comment on them quickly. Professionals increasingly want to leave Nicaragua. We have lost a considerable number of talented people who have gone to work in other Latin American countries. It is even worse when a political barbarity is committed and a truly independent and representative CONAPRO is replaced by an officialist CONAPRO and there was talk already about a law regulating professionals that seeks to bring everything together under a unity that the Sandinist Front understands only as subjection, docility, submission, and unconditionality.

"IN THIS COUNTRY WE ARE ALREADY COUNTING LESS EVERY DAY ON THE PARTICIPATION OF PROFESSIONALS AND THIS DEPRIVES US OF BRAINS THAT ARE ESSENTIAL FOR THE COUNTRY'S RECONSTRUCTION.

"What attitude does this absolute power by the Sandinist Front elicit from the consumers? There is no incentive to work; there are no incentives to buy permanent goods; there is only the desire to consume because nobody knows what will happen tomorrow. A consumerism that is truly counterproductive for the country's reconstruction is obviously being created in this manner.

"What can we say about Nicaraguan businessmen? First of all, the Nicaraguan private sector was very weak after the war of liberation. It was weak not only because it had to generously finance the cost of several general strikes staged against Somoza but also because it was looted, bombed and destroyed by the war.

"We must understand that the Nicaraguan private sector is weak. Besides, it had all those losses and never received any compensation from the insurance companies.

"Thus, it is only logical that in the face of this somber panorama, businessmen should clearly be repelled by the possibility of investing. It is only natural. Besides, they do not have any incentive to fully give of themselves to work because they are constantly facing all types of problems, whether political, labor, or other.

"How does the labor force react to this political reality?

"Since they have been constantly told that they own this entire process, it is only logical that the very discipline needed to achieve truly efficient production here in Nicaragua has been lost.

"At this point, the Nicaraguan workers, particularly those who feel they have some type of protection from the state apparatus, think that nobody can give them an order or make a sign, that they should do as they please and that they are entitled to increasing their politization during the hours that they should be producing. Furthermore, since their living conditions have not undergone any major change, they think that the only advantage that this revolution has brought them is precisely that they do not have to obey, this lack of discipline at work, less work, less efficiency, less productivity and less production.

"If we analyze the government as such, the least we can say is that this government is tremendously politicized and that its principal goal is the military consolidation of power.

"This is why the government has fully undertaken a number of military expenses and although this has been denied, we all know what it means to support 35,000 to 45,000 armed soldiers at present, including the army and the security and police forces. It has been announced--and these figures are not mine, they themselves have announced them--that the goal is to have 300,000 militiamen. It seems to me that the figure is exaggerated, but it gives one the impression that militarization never ends.

"In addition, this government has expanded bureaucracy tremendously and has shown beyond a doubt that it is a terrible administrator."

CASTRO VISITS COOPERATIVE IN GUIRA DE MELENA

FL211405 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1332 GMT 21 May 81

[Summary] "Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has visited the Niceto Perez agricultural-livestock production cooperative in Guira de Melena, where he was able to appreciate the magnificent yields the cooperative had in potatoes and other crops. The leader of the revolution was welcomed on arrival with expressions of joy and justified pride by the cooperative's administrative board led by its chairman, Orlando Gomez." Fidel took active part in the board's meeting for about 1 hour during which the cooperative members told him about their activities. The cooperative area consists of 15 caballerias, 3.2 of which are devoted to potatoes. This year it produced a record 36,312 quintals of potatoes, double the amount prior to the cooperative's establishment.

"The board's chairman explained to the commander in chief that the cooperative members have pledged to take more products to the peasant free market next year so that we can lower prices, which can be outrageous at times. Orlando Gomez told Fidel that all the country's cooperatives should have this goal."

CASTRO RECEIVES UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OFFICIAL

FL231243 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has held talks with Carlos (Bejega), assistant administrator of the UN Development Program and regional director for Latin America. During the talks, the two sides discussed matters related to that UN organization's cooperation programs in Latin America and Cuba.

Present in the talks were Roger Guarda, representative of the UN program in Cuba; Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers; and Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

RADIO HAVANA REPORTS SUICIDE OF ALLENDE'S SISTER

PA250145 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] In view of the fascist Chilean junta's repeated refusals to let her go back to her country, Laura Allende Gossens, sister of deceased President Salvador Allende, committed suicide here in Havana. Laura Allende was expelled from Chile in 1975.

The outstanding antifascist leader was afflicted with a serious disease, which prevented her from clandestinely joining the Chilean people's resistance struggle.

Laura Allende is a new victim of the fierce tyranny oppressing her country.

The Chilean committee of solidarity with the antifascist resistance has issued a communique stressing that the best tribute for the deceased revolutionary is the unity of the ranks and the intensification at all levels of the efforts against the military dictatorship.

For its part, Chile's Socialist Party has recalled that Augusto Pinochet's regime had systematically rejected the Chilean leader's return to that country because her presence there terrified the dictatorship.

YUGOSLAV-CROATIAN OFFICIAL VISITS COUNTRY

Arrival at Airport

FL121739 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Petar Flekovic, president of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and of the executive council of that Yugoslav Republic [as heard; president of Croation Executive Council only], arrived in our capital today early in the morning. At Jose Marti International Airport he was met by Jose Lopez Moreno, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers.

During his stay in our country, Flekovic will hold talks with high officials of the Cuban Government and will visit historic and tourist locations. Also present at the airport were Cuban Ambassador to Yugoslavia Eloy Valdes and Yugoslav Ambassador to Cuba Zivojin Jazic.

Talks Open in Havana

FL131431 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Official talks between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Cuba have opened at the Sierra Maestra Hotel in Havana. The Cuban side is headed by PCC Central Committee member Jose Lopez Moreno, vice president of the Council of Ministers; and the Yugoslav side by Petar Flekovic, president of government of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and vice president [as heard] of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

During the talks, the two sides will examine the development of economic and trade relations between the two sides.

Visits National Bank

FL142240 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 14 May 81

[Excerpt] Petar Flekovic, president of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Croatia in Yugoslavia, has met in Havana with Cuban National Bank President Raul Leon Torras and Minister of Foreign Trade Richardo Cabrizas. Flekovic went to the National Bank accompanied by the members of the delegation he heads and by Zivojin Jazic, ambassador to Cuba of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Has Talks With Rodriguez

FL151950 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1940 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today received Petar Flekovic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and vice president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

At the meeting, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez expressed satisfaction with the visit of the delegation from the fraternal country. He also said this contact is a continuation of recent Yugoslav and Croatian efforts to strengthen relations with Cuba.

During the meeting, which was conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two officials discussed expanded and strengthened economic, commercial, cultural, scientific and sports relations between Cuba and Yugoslavia.

Castro Receives Flekovic

FL191111 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] The president of the Councils of State and Ministers, Fidel Castro, has received the president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and vice president of the Executive Committee of the SFRY, Petar Flekovic. The Yugoslav leader came to our country to hold bilateral talks aimed at implementing the development of relations between Cuba and Yugoslavia in the economic, cultural, scientific and sports fields.

In the course of the meeting, Fidel and Flekovic held a wide-ranging exchange of views on various topics concerning the international situation and bilateral relations. Flekovic conveyed to the president of Cuba's Council of State greetings from the Presidency of the SFRY's Executive Committee.

Returns Home

FL181021 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Petar Flekovic, president of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and vice president of the Executive Council of the SFRY, has returned home following an official visit of several days to our country.

Central Committee members Jose Lopez Moreno, vice president of the Council of Ministers, and Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, saw the Yugoslav delegation off at the airport.

EQUATORIAL GUINEAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS

Arrives in Havana

FL181035 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 May 81

[Excerpt] Florencio Maye Ela, first vice president and state commissioner in charge of external affairs of Equatorial Guinea, has arrived in this capital at the invitation of the government. Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and minister of foreign relations, received the Equatorial Guinean leader and his delegation at the air terminal.

Malmierca Hosts Party

FL182147 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has hosted a cocktail party in honor of Florencio Maye Ela, first vice president and state commissioner in charge of external affairs of Equatorial Guinea. Rene Anillo Capote, alternate member of the party Central Committee and first vice minister of foreign relations; and Vice Foreign Ministers Ricardo Alarcon, Pelegrin Torras and Jose Fernandez de Cossio attended the reception. During the cocktail party, the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba greeted the vice president of Equatorial Guinea.

Rodriguez Receives Maye Ela

FL191133 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] The vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, has received the Equatorial Guinean delegation headed by Florencio Maye Ela, first vice president of the Supreme Military Council and state commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Relations.

The historic ties binding that African country with Cuba through the presence in the former Spanish colony of distinguished Cuban patriots who were deported in the 19th century were recalled in the course of the meeting, which was also attended by Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and other Cuban Foreign Ministry officials and Equatorial Guinean delegates.

After a broad discussion of bilateral relations and their prospects, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez confirmed the Cuban Government's decision to continue the modest cooperation that it is giving to Equatorial Guinea.

Maye Ela Praises Relations

PA220349 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 May 81

[Interview in Havana with Florencio Maye Ela, first vice president of the Supreme Military Council and state commissar of the Foreign Relations Ministry of Equatorial Guinea, date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] First, we would like to hear your impressions regarding the important changes that have occurred in international politics since your last interview granted to Radio Havana Cuba at the UN headquarters in 1979, moments after Fidel Castro had presented his report, as president of the Nonaligned Movement, at the UN General Assembly.

[Answer] Our country, a member of the nonaligned countries movement, has closely followed the development of problems affecting the world. Since the Havana summit, in which I had the honor of participating as head of the Equatorial Guinea delegation, we have been aware of the efforts made by Fidel Castro as president of the nonaligned countries movement. There have been many contacts and efforts to establish a dialogue with countries opposed to detente, which are few today. An example of the effort made by the Cuban Government was a meeting of ministers of state in New Delhi, which I also had the honor of attending, in which Minister Malmerca outlined the attitude of the Cuban Government and the recommendations of the president of the nonaligned countries. We believe that the achievements and efforts made by the Cuban Government, which occupies the Presidency of the nonaligned countries movement, have been very great.

[Question] Could you comment on your tour of Latin American countries. What is the purpose of this tour and what have you achieved?

[Answer] As is evident, due to the changes in our country since August 1969, the government and the central military council now face the difficult situation of national reconstruction. Therefore, we looked to the world, and especially to Latin America, to make our first contacts and improve cooperation with these countries.

Naturally, Equatorial Guinea, as a Spanish-speaking nation, must look to the larger Latin American countries to try to establish areas for cooperation with our country. We believe that there are reasons of common interests why these countries can cooperate with us. I believe that this first trip has been one to establish contacts and openings. We have seen willingness in leaders of these countries and we hope that from now on, contacts will be more frequent and we shall be able to attain our goals of maintaining good cooperation, close relations and whatever aid these countries can give us.

[Question] In the specific case of Cuba, how do you see the existing relations and prospects for bilateral cooperation?

[Answer] Cuba and Equatorial Guinea are Spanish-speaking countries. When Equatorial Guinea faced a very difficult situation, Cuba was one of the countries which helped us with teachers, doctors, technicians and soldiers, and Equatorial Guinea has benefited greatly from the aid and cooperation granted by the Cuban people. Today we maintain good relations. In the meetings with the vice president [word indistinct] and President Fidel Castro, there has been, as always, a willingness to help and we hope to expand positive cooperation in the field of health in which there was a sincere promise to expand the number of doctors serving in our country. There are good prospects and good relations. Our relations are stable and normal.

Vice President Ends Visit

FL202326 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Florencio Maye Ela, first vice president and state commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, today left Havana after spending 4 days with us at the head of a delegation invited by the government. During his stay in our country, Maye Ela met with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, president and vice president, respectively, of the Councils of State and Ministers; and with Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. The delegation of Equatorial Guinea was seen off at the airport by Isidoro Malmierca, Pelegrain Torras and other senior officials of the Foreign Ministry.

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL INFORMATION MEETING ENDS

FL230041 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] The 22d meeting of the committee of plenipotentiary representatives of member countries of the International Center for Scientific and Technical Information ended today at the Palace of Conventions. Wilfredo Torres, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, made the closing remarks at the meeting. He stressed the role played by the center in the supply of scientific-technical information.

The 22d meeting of the International Center for Scientific and Technical Information was held 18-22 May with the participation of the permanent representatives of Cuba, the USSR, the GDR and other socialist countries. Long-term programs of assistance to the Republics of Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia for development of their national scientific and technical information systems were discussed and approved in the course of the sessions.

ANNIVERSARY OF SALVADORAN DRU COMMEMORATED

PA240149 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] An event was held here in Havana on Friday, 22 May, to commemorate the first anniversary of the creation of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU], which made it possible to create the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN].

Manuel Gomez, member of the FMLN's International Relations Committee, affirmed that the creation of the DRU gave the struggle greater coherence, firmness and force. He added that the Salvadoran people have come to realize that the best guarantee for revolutionary victory lies with the unity of all popular and democratic organizations.

He went on to say that the revolutionary forces have objectively demonstrated that they are willing to participate in a process of a search for political solutions, which is opposed by both the repressive military-Christian Democratic junta and U.S. imperialism. He also stressed that since 10 January, the rebel forces have been carrying out successful activities and have managed to consolidate political-military bases in several of the country's departments.

RISQUET HEADS GROUP TO MONGOLIAN PARTY CONGRESS

FL221411 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1402 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] The 18th congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party will take place 26-30 May in Ulaanbaatar. With a view to participating in this party congress, Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and Secretariat member Jorge Risquet left early this morning for the Mongolian People's Republic. Another member of the Cuban Party delegation is Santos Godoy, alternate member of the Central Committee and second party secretary in Santiago de Cuba Province.

DOMINICA

CHARLES SUPPORTS EASTERN CARIBBEAN INTEGRATION

FL161330 Bridgetown CANA in English 1243 GMT 16 May 81

[Excerpts] Roseau, Dominica, 16 May (CANA)--It's going to be difficult to get the Caribbean islands who already have diplomats in some of the world's capitals to agree to joint representation when the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) comes into being on 4 July. This is the fear expressed by Miss Mary Eugenia Charles, prime minister of Dominica, one of the seven islands in the new cooperation move.

The prime ministers comments came in an interview, part of a series with regional leaders, to focus attention on the OECS, its objectives and the possible challenges ahead.

Following is the interview with the Dominican leader.

[Question] At this time of soul-searching, planning and the making of inputs by policy-makers, I would like to ask you to comment on the work that you see the OECS doing that East Caribbean Common Market [ECCM] and WISA [West Indies Associated States] are not now doing.

[Answer] First of all, I should say that I don't see OECS coming into being at all, unless it is recognized by all the territories that are already in WISA and the ECCM that there should be one organization with one office, one base. I have gone on record and made it quite clear I think that that base should be in Antigua. I have no reluctance in saying that, I am not choosing my own island, and therefore I feel that I have a right to say this. And I am sure that St Lucia would not find fault with me for doing this.

One of the reasons why I choose Antigua is because in Antigua we already have the larger part of the ECCM. WISA looks after very little of the movement. It looks after the courts marginally, looks after the joint missions in London and also in Canada, and therefore it seems to me that the place we should centralize the OECS is in Antigua.

But no way can we have two organizations, two branches of the organization in two different islands, with two different offices. It just doesn't make sense for impoverished islands like ours to continue that kind of expenditure. We get very little for it.

You ask me what do I see the OECS doing that ECCM and WISA were not yet doing. I think it is going to dovetail everything. We have a much stronger organization as a result. I think that trade would be one of the main things we would be looking at between us. Also, we would be able to get expertise on a regional basis which no one territory could afford, and in this way the technical assistance that can be given to us by other countries would be ordered.

Aid donors would perhaps be giving in such a way that it becomes regional assistance and to the benefit of all the islands concerned.

[Question] The OECS will make provision for joint diplomatic representation. Right now, as you mentioned earlier, WISA looks after joint diplomatic representation. Based on what has been going on so far as your missions in London and Canada are concerned, have you any suggestions as to how the diplomatic relations could be bettered?

[Answer] I think the best way would be to have joint diplomatic representation. But unfortunately these islands have gone independent in a peace-meal fashion, and so, different islands have appointed their commissioners or their own representative abroad.

I can see a great deal of difficulity now in the islands giving up that they already have, because even the citizens of these islands living abroad would have got accustomed to having their own representative and they would be loath to share one later on. It is left to see if we can make this work, but certainly it would be far more efficient if we have joint representation.

(Question) Prime Minister, seeing that you feel so strongly about this, is it likely that, despite the fact that a number of the territories which would be part of the OECS have gone ahead and appointed high commissioners and other diplomatic staff, that yo yourself as head of the Dominica Government would still agree to Dominica sharing diplomatic representation with another island?

(Answer) In certain territories, yes. But I don't think that it can be in the United Kingdom, where we have gone so far already along our lines of doing things. I think that couldn't be changed because of the number of people we have living in the United Kingdom who have grown accustomed to having their own head of mission, and therefore it would be very difficult to change. But it is unfortunate, for I think it would be far more efficient to have one head of mission there for these islands.

(Question) Even at the risk of belaboring the question of joint diplomatic representation. I would like you to comment on what you think the likelihood for success could be in joint diplomatic representation bearing in mind the different ideologies that now seem to be pervading the region.

(Answer) Well, there don't seem to be so many different ideologies. It seems to be that one island is out of step with us. I say out of step. You might think that perhaps all of us are out of step, and the other one is in step. But apart from Grenada which is committed to an entirely different ideology, I don't think it makes that much difference in the other islands, and I don't think there would be any difficulty in sharing from that point of view.

(Question) There's been talk about coast guard and defense services in the area. How do you, and, of course, the Dominica Government, feel about this?

(Answer) We think there should be a regional coast guard because we need to have persons police our shores for us to prevent smuggling, the drug trade, and prevent other people just stepping on our shores who have no right to be there, and don't know what their business is.

No one island can do it by itself. I think it means that every island has to have some boat of its own, but that they should be able to regionally divide up the duties to look after their coast lines.

(Question) What vision do you personally have of and for the OECS? Obviously, as a policy-maker and head of government, the decision to take part in the OECS was not a light one. Its probably one that you think about every day, and one that you and your government would be working at to make practical and productive. But somewhere at the back of your mind might be lurking some special desire, some special dream or vision for the OECS. Is there such a dream? If so, what is it?

(Answer) Well, I am of sufficient age to think that there was a mistake for the federation to have broken down (1962) and though I don't expect in my lifetime to see anything like the federation again, I believe we get greater efficiency if we act as a region, and certainly we make a bigger impact since not one of these little islands can make the impact we would like to make in the world, in its history, in its future, in its development.

ST KITTS

PREMIER SIMMONDS DISCUSSES ADVANTAGES OF OECS

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[Excerpts] Basseterre, St Kitts, 14 May (CANA)--Aim for the sky and we may reach the stars, says Premier Kennedy Simmonds of St Kitts-Nevis, as he prepares to take this tiny federation into the seven-island Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) in July. Dr Simmonds does not see a new political union in the offing, but feels there is a greater commitment to cooperation now abroad in the Caribbean Sea than in former years when other unity moves collapsed.

Premier Simmonds spoke of his hopes for the OECS and explained some areas of the treaty during an interview here, part of a series intended to focus public attention on the new unity move.

Following is the interview with Premier Simmonds:

(Question) What benefits do you think the OECS can bring to individual member states that WISA [West Indies Associated States] and the ECCM [Eastern Caribbean Common Market] are not now bringing?

(Answer) I think the OECS will give member states a better representation, particularly in the area of foreign politics--dealing with foreign governments, aid agencies, and so on. The truth is that if WISA and ECCM were functioning as they ought to have functioned then they in fact, to my mind, should produce most of the benefits that OECS will produce.

(Question) A number of leaders have pointed at and identified joint diplomatic representation as one of those benefits. How do you feel about that?

(Answer) That is absolutely essential for our member states, because individually diplomatic representation will be very costly. At the same time, it is absolutely essential that representation be maintained in certain key areas and in certain countries with which we do most of your trading.

If we were to attempt to maintain individual embassies and individual trade and other organizations abroad, I think it would be a tremendous drain on our limited economic resources.

So this is an absolutely vital area, and I think without this it would be very difficult to convince the people of the area that we should actually be putting much of our scant economic resources into external representation.

(Question) It is rather difficult to separate diplomatic representation, diplomatic priorities, from trade as well as ideological priorities, and this brings me around to the question of ideology in the region. How do you think what is commonly referred to as the plurality of ideology in the region would affect joint diplomatic representation?

(Answer) I am convinced that ideological pluralism, as it is called, will make it somewhat difficult for joint foreign policies to be maintained. Of course, the OECS treaty does provide for member states to abstain from taking part in foreign policy decisions if they so choose. In fact, a member state can at the very outset decide that it will not participate in some particular area of the treaty, for example foreign policy or in national defense or security. So there is provision for member states to maintain some degree of ideological difference as far as foreign policy is concerned. However, I believe that it is in our interest to try over the next few years to see if we can harmonize our foriegn policy, to see where we can eliminate areas of difference. But I recognized that this is going to be a particularly difficult area for the OECS.

(Question) An issue related to harmonizing foreign policy is that of joint defense, joint coast guard services, and the secondary consideration, which is the training of joint coast-guard by a super power, which is the United States. Do you think that if the United States were to offer to train the joint coastguard services and that offer were accepted, that it could affect in any way the diplomatic style, the diplomatic posture, of the countries of the OECS?

(Answer) Frankly, it should not affect the diplomatic posture of the countries. I think we in the OECS, working under the umbrella of the organization or even as individual territories, need to adopt a position that because a country gives us significant assistance that does not mean that country must dictate our policies, it does not mean that country must influence our internal or external affairs to any large extent. I think that we have to maintain the position that we will accept the aid, but it should be without strings attached.

I believe that the question of the coastguard is an important one, and we will be seeking, perhaps the aid of the United States, perhaps the assistance of the United Kingdom. These are the traditional donors in this area, and particularly the United States would have some interest apart from the ideological, mainly in terms of controlling things like drug trafficking in the area. There can be interests which are not essentially political which would affect all of the countries in fact bathed by the Caribbean Sea.

(Question) How do you think the establishment of the OECS would affect the relationships between the individual member countries of OECS and CARICOM?

(Answer) I think the experience we had in WISA, ECCM and then moving on to the OECS, should be all to the good in improving and strengthening our relations within CARICOM. If we were to look at our relations in WISA and ECCM as a period of engagements, then we can regard our move into the OECS as the marriage, and this experience which has been gathered over the years of working together on various issues, though it has become a bit frayed at the edges sometime, I think it has impressed upon the leaders in the various territories that this regional cooperation, working together to solve common problems, is absolutely essential.

(Question) In terms of functional cooperation between member states of the OECS, what areas would be covered?

(Answer) Many areas, naturally. We have dealt so far with external relations. This is an important area, but there were areas which were covered by WISA and ECCM in the past. The courts, for example, external transportation, communications like the shipping company, the directorate of civil aviation, international marketing, and there has been a lot more emphasis and working together in tourism, in a joint approach towards promoting the Caribbean area as a tourist area instead of merely promoting each individual territory, trade agreements between member territories.

A very important area which has not, to my mind, received enough attention in the past is the sea around us and its resources. This is particularly important to us because we are island states with limited land resources, and we have reason to believe that there are enormous resources in the waters around us.

In fact, we run into the problem where external agencies make more use of the marine resources which we have than we our-selves. Internally, things like the audit, statistics, income tax administration, customs administration, training--this is an area where we have attempted to work together in the past, and I think we will need to strengthen this area of training which is absolutely essential if we are to be able to make the best use of our resources.

(Question) What happens if there is a dispute between member states of the OECS? Does the treaty provide for that possibility and how is it envisaged that such disputes would be settled?

(Answer) The treaty does provide for this possibility. It is envisaged that if a dispute arises between member states, they first of course should try to settle it by mutual agreement, failing that they should notify the secretariat of the dispute, whereupon the secretariat will take certain predetermined steps to settle or to have the dispute conciliated.

At the very beginning, it is proposed to set up a body of conciliators, chosen by member states, in some cases from among members of the judiciary within their own states and also from outside.

In the event of any particular dispute, a member state will be able to choose one member of the judiciary from that list which has been predetermined, and one member from outside of that list. Then, if this dispute, for example, is between two member states, we would then have a body of four conciliators chosen by this method, and these conciliators are then expected to meet and between them select a fifth person who would be chairman of the body. The dispute would then be taken before this board of five and a decision eventually arrived at after they have heard all the facts and all of the presentation surrounding the case. The decision would be arrived at on the basis of a majority vote. Decisions of the conciliatory body are expected to be final, according to the agreement.

(Question) This is one of the more difficult areas. So far there has been general agreement on the establishment of the coastguard to maintain security of our shores. So far, in fact, there has been implementation at the WISA level in respect to the Windward Islands. If the vessels have not yet arrived, they are probably on the way. It has been agreed to have a coastguard established, for the Windward Island, and the Leeward Islands have agreed to request a similar study, as was done in the case of the Windward Islands, with a view to having a Leeward Islands branch of a coastguard established to maintain security of our waters to take care of things like drug trafficking and also to provide some air and sea rescue capability.

As far as other aspects of defense and security are concerned, I think there is still some unhappiness about agreeing to place full confidence and full authority in the organization. That is my reading of the situation, at the moment.

(Question) Finally, Dr Simmonds when any policy maker or leader such as you gets involved and gets his country, which means in turn his people, involved in a major proposition such as the OECS, in addition to all the things that have been written... somewhere at the back of his mind is some particular hope or dream for his country within the ambit of the organization...what is yours?

(Answer) My position is very simple. I have always supported the idea of a Caribbean nation. I was particularly distressed when our initial attempts failed. I cannot say at this time that I see any immediate possibility of any sort of political union of the territories. But I still feel that our people would benefit more if we make the OECS more stronger, if we make it more meaningful, and if we attempt to make it function as the provisions of the treaty indicate that it ought to.

We have attempted to make some amends, I think, since the failure of our earlier attempts at regional corporation, and I sense now a general commitment among various Caribbean countries towards working together with the common goal of bringing a better life for the people of the region. At the end of the tunnel, I still feel that we should aim for Caribbean nationhood. It might be utopian, but I believe that if we aim at the sky, we may reach the stars.